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The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

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A terrible disease, known as black small-pox, is raging in parts of Mexico, and has crossed into Arizona, according to the San Francisco *Bulletin*.

An official list just published shows there are thirty-five widows of revolutionary soldiers still drawing pensions from the United States Government.

It is stated that a German steamship recently took to Aspinwall from Africa 700 Liberians, men of gigantic stature and powerful physique. They were half-naked, carried queer-looking bundles upon their shoulders, and spoke a language which no one else on the isthmus understood. It is said that 1,500 more will follow, and that these men will work on the Panama Canal.

All the "Hop Lees" and "Ching Lus" and "Wun Lungs" on the Chinese signs in the streets of American cities do not necessarily indicate the names of the owners. The Chinese are very fond of naming their business places and their mercantile companies with mottoes. Kwong On Tai, for instance, means "Great, old, good," or, as we would say, "The long established and extensive company for the sale of articles of high merit."

Mr. George Blagrore, in an article on "House Construction in Relation to Health," has some very sensible ideas upon the sanitary problems involved. Among others he calls attention to the desirability of streets running northeast and southwest and northwest and southeast instead of east and west, as at present. By this plan every house has the sun shining into it every day, and into all the windows. The results are most beneficial where this plan is pursued, making the homes dry, cheering and healthful.

One of the worst misers in the West is J. M. Douglass, of Virginia City, Nev. He is worth $5,000,000. Recently he was summoned as a witness in a trial He told the constable that he wouldn't appear, and he didn't. Then the justice had him arrested and brought into court. Asked why he hadn't appeared before, Douglass said he had forgotten, and didn't care anyway. At this toe justice fined him $100 and twenty-four hours' imprisonment. The angry millionaire was taken to the county jail, struggling and swearing as he went.

It is stated that C. J. Jones, of Garden City, Kansas, has been hunting over Eastern New Mexico and Western Texas for buffaloes, and has succeeded in capturing thirty calves and one cow. These will be placed with the rest of his herd, making forty in all, and the largest now in the United States. They will be run on Mr. Jones's ranch, near Garden City. Mr. Jones believes that by crossing the buffalo with certain breeds of cattle, a new and more hardy variety of stock will be the result. His efforts in this direction will be watched with interest by stockmen from all sides.

Dr. Warren G. Priest, of St. Louis, denounces the idea that chewing gum is an aid to digestion. He says: "Any well-informed physiologist will deny this at once. Chewing gum produces a flow of saliva into the stomach at a time when it is not needed by that organ. This saliva burdens the stomach and forces it to abnormal action to get rid of it, and at the same time the salivary glands are robbed of the secretion and obliged to do double work to produce the saliva necessary for mastication and digestion. So far as the stomach is concerned, chewing gum is as injurious as chewing tobacco."

The development of the telegraph system in this country is one of the marvels of modern civilization. From a mere experiment on a single wire between Washington and Baltimore in 1844, within the memory of many persons yet living, it has grown to be one of the governing forces in our philosophy of material and social progress. The Western Union Company alone now has 580,000 miles of wires, and the messages which it handled during the year ending June 30, 1887, reached a total of 47,394,530. These figures indicate at a glance the practical value of the invention and the close relation which it bears to the daily affairs of life in every direction.

"The importance of the poultry product to farmers and a great many persons besides farmers is an item of considerable interest, and many estimates are made of it. A recent one put it down at $560,000,000. While this is probably extravagant," says the New York *Times*, "there is no doubt that the total value is far beyond the guess of the majority of persons who try to estimate it. There are 6,000,000 farms in the United States, and every farmer keeps from ten to fifty fowls; the average being undoubtedly as high as twenty-five. An ordinary hen will produce every season five dozen of eggs, and rear an average four chickens each to the whole flock. These products are easily worth $1, so that the actual value of the farm poultry products would amount to $150,000,000 from the hens alone. No doubt 2,000,000 families in rural villages and towns besides the professional fanciers keep poultry, and the value of the products of their flocks would not be far from one third as much as that of the farm flocks. This would raise the total product to $200,000,000, and $50,000,000 more would be a moderate estimate for the turkeys, geese, and ducks kept, making a sum of at least $250,000,000 in all. This is about equal to the value of the whole cotton crop.

HIS POTENT PEN.

A power was his, unique and strange,
That held the world entranced;
Beyond whose utmost, loftiest range,
By easy flights advanced,
He soared, and wrought among the stars
The diction that no blemish mars.

He touched his pen and moved as free
As breezes come and go.
The waves of Thought's tremendous sea;
Whose ever-widening flow
Still circled in controlling reach
Of purpose marked by polished speech.

And when he wrote, magnetic force
Like inspiration ran
Along its pure, unsullied course,
Unto his brother—man,
And drew him, as by cultured phrase,
To higher things and better ways.

What was it lay in point of steel,
A tip of gold, or quill,
That made the world accordant feel,
As touched with tender thrill?
Why only this—his potent pen
Was dipped in love for fellow-men.

—*Hattie Howard, in the Current.*

First Jenny Lind Ticket.

In the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, P. T. Barnum thus tells of the man who bought the first Jenny Lind ticket in this country:

I knew that the fabulous sum of money that I was to pay for her dulcet notes would of itself be a "big advertisement;" that people would begin to wonder what the price of tickets would have to be in order even to reimburse me; that many would fear they would not be able to pay the price charged, etc.

This was exactly the state of public feeling a week before her arrival, when I announced that, in order to give all desirous to hear Jenny Lind an equal chance, the tickets would be sold at public auction, starting at the nominal price of three dollars per ticket. It was acknowledged that this plan was fair, but the wonder grew as to how many times the "nominal price" the choice seats would bring in this public competition. All over the United States, and indeed Europe, the excited people were waiting for the news on this point, which would reach them as soon as possible after the sale.

For ten days preceding the auction the newspapers were full of predictions regarding the price of the tickets. Everybody wanted to attend the first concert, and orders from all parts of the country were sent to friends in New York to secure tickets, if they could be bought at prices that were not utterly fabulous.

It is every man's business to exercise the greatest possible foresight, whereby his calling can in an honest way be made profitable. I clearly saw what effect this auction sale of Jenny Lind tickets would necessarily have in the existing excited state of the public mind; and that the higher the prices obtained, the more would the frenzy be increased. Therefore, three days before the auction of concert tickets was to come off, I went quietly to John N. Genin, a popular hat-maker, and told him I had a secret business suggestion to impart, which if shrewdly managed, would, as I believed, help him thousands of dollars as an advertisement.

"What is it?" eagerly asked Mr. Genin.

"Bid off the first Jenny Lind ticket," I replied; "and the higher the price paid the greater renown will it give you all over the country within twenty-four hours after its purchase."

Genin, who was a good advertiser, instantly saw his opportunity; and seizing my hand with an air of delight he eagerly exclaimed: "Barnum, you have made my fortune. I will buy the first Jenny Lind ticket, but I will not mention it even to my wife till I have secured it."

On reflection I feared that this brilliant idea might not strike anybody else, and consequently the bidding would not run very high; but as I knew that any business man who bought the first ticket would be a great gainer thereby, I quietly called on Dr. Brandreth, the great pill-maker and a tremendous advertiser. I asked for a private interview. The doctor invited me into his office, and locking the door, pointed to an easy-arm-chair, and then said in a low voice:

"Friend Barnum, what is up."

"A mighty big thing for you," I replied, "if you will keep it a profound secret for three days."

The doctor's eyes sparkled with delight as he squeezed my hand, and said: "My dear Barnum, I pledge my honor not to divulge it to a living being till you say the word."

"Buy the first Jenny Lind ticket at auction, even if you pay high for it," I replied, "and let every newspaper in America and Europe announce that Dr. Brandreth, Jr., the maker of the celebrated 'Brandreth's Pills,' secured the first Jenny Lind ticket, at fifty or a hundred dollars, as the case may be."

The doctor smiled and replied: "Pretty good, Barnum, especially for you, if you can sell a ticket at that rate."

I was surprised at the calmness of this remark, and said: "Yes, doctor, it may be good for me, but that doesn't prevent its being a successful stroke of policy for you."

The doctor gave me a sly wink, and merely remarked: "Barnum, we all know you have a fertile brain and don't miss any chances to feather your nest. Your foresight is remarkable, and generally quite profitable."

Nettled at the doctor's temporary obtuseness, I replied:

"Dr. Brandreth, I have long admired your ingenious methods of advertising 'Brandreth's Pills;' but if you can't see the value to your business of my suggestion, I beg to say you will surely regret it when that first Jenny Lind ticket falls into other hands."

The doctor was so strongly impressed that my idea was a purely selfish one that several minutes elapsed before he began to see that, notwithstanding I should be benefited by the proposed plan, it would not prevent him from reaping a harvest at the same time. He then said: "I thank you for the hint, Mr. Barnum. Perhaps twenty or thirty dollars expended for the first ticket would not be a bad investment; so I will send my cashier to the auction with instructions to make a liberal bid."

Bidding the doctor good-bye, I walked down Broadway, feeling that my plan had put two worthy and ambitious gentlemen into a frame of mind that would result in a greater *eclat* for the Jenny Lind enterprise.

On Saturday, September 7, 1850, three thousand anxious persons entered Castle Garden, New York, to attend the sale of the Jenny Lind tickets, notwithstanding the fact that the lessees of the garden made their usual charge of twelve and one half cents for crossing the bridge and thus securing admission to their premises. Dr. Brandreth's cashier and Genin's book-keeper were in the audience, each unaware of the presence and purpose of the other. The auctioneer mounted his stand, and calling "order," said with great impressiveness:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am now going to offer you the first choice of a seat with the privilege of ten seats at the same price, for the first concert in America of the world-renowned Swedish Nightingale, Mademoiselle Jenny Lind."

A rustle of expectation throughout the vast edifice was heard for a few moments, and then ensued a profound silence. "What am I offered?" asked the auctioneer.

"Twenty-five dollars!" startled the audience, nobody knowing that is was bid by Dr. Brandreth's cashier. The vast multitude held its breath for a moment, when "Fifty dollars!" was heard. The audience could not withhold a rousing cheer.

"Seventy-five dollars!"

"One hundred dollars!" followed in quick succession, and after the lapse of half a minute, as the auctioneer was about to knock it down, "A hundred and fifty dollars" from Genin's agent electrified the listeners.

"Two hundred dollars!" quickly came like a clap of thunder.

"Two hundred and twenty-five dollars!" exclaimed a voice in a strong and determined tone.

The three thousand ladies and gentlemen present were fairly bewildered. A minute elapsed, when the auctioneer, who had not had a chance to open his mouth since the bidding commenced, said:

"Is this the last bid, gentlemen? Bid quick or you lose it. Going, going, gone. Who is the lucky purchaser?"

"John N. Genin, the hatter!" cried a stentorian voice. The multitude seemed thunderstruck, but in an instant there went up "Three cheers for Genin, the hatter!" which were distinctly heard on the mainland and reverberated around the world.

I saw Mr. Genin soon after the auction was over, congratulated him on his pluck and success, and asked him out of curiosity how much he would have paid for that choice seat rather than to have missed its purchase. He replied:

"I told my bookkeeper to bid as high as a thousand dollars, if necessary; and then, as he knew how my bank account stood, he might use his own discretion."

Dr. Brandeth told me the next day that he limited his cashier to two hundred dollars, not dreaming that any one else would bid half that; "but," he added, "I had better have paid five thousand dollars than to have missed securing the first Jenny Lind ticket. Such a splendid chance for notoriety will never again offer."

Genin made a fortune out of it. His hats were bought by nearly everybody, and as he was careful to make a good article, well worth the price paid, he secured thousands of permanent customers. Almost every man visiting New York was sure to wear home a "Genin hat," thus causing his neighbors to envy him till they in turn secured a similar prize.

In Dubuque, Iowa, it was told that twenty or thirty men were awaiting at the post office the arrival of the mail containing a newspaper account of the Jenny Lind ticket sale. One man seized the paper and read aloud to his anxious friends: "The first Jenny Lind ticket sold for two hundred and twenty-five dollars to Genin, the hatter."

Every man present involuntarily took off his hat to see if it was made by Genin. Sure enough, one who wore an old hat not worth fifty cents found Genin's name in it. He instantly became the hero of the hour. All shook hands with him and tendered their congratulations. One gentleman exclaimed:

"My dear sir, that hat is invaluable. Preserve it carefully, and hand it down as an heir-loom."

Another man called out: "Jim, you are lucky, but don't be mean. Give us all a chance; set up your Genin hat at auction."

"Jim," being not overburdened with cash, and caring more for money than heir-looms, acceded to this proposition. Taking the hat from his head he cried out: "Here she goes, goes! Give us a bid for the real Genin hat!"

The first bid was one dollar, and within the space of five minutes it was knocked down for seven dollars and fifty cents and paid for.

Newspapers and magazines all over the country, and indeed in all countries, spoke of Genin's achievement. The London *Times* devoted nearly two columns to the Jenny Lind excitement in America, the auction sale of tickets and "Genin, the hatter," and said that at the first concert Mr. Genin ought himself to occupy the prize seat, and have a huge hat spread over it that the purchaser might be recognized by the audience. Of course all these things brought grist to my mill by helping to increase the excitement over what was undoubtedly the greatest musical triumph of any age or country.

Some twenty years after this event, my English friend, George Augustus Sala, visited New York as correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*. I called on him at the Brevoort House. It was winter, and I took him in my sleigh for a drive through Central Park. On my way I called at the house of Mr. Genin in Fourteenth street, and invited him to join us. As we rode through the park, all joining in pleasant conversation, Mr. Sala said:

"By the way, Mr. Barnum, what became of that man Genin, the hatter, who bought the first Jenny Lind ticket at auction?"

It is needless to say that Mr. Sala's two companions were convulsed with laughter as I pointed to Mr. Genin, and replied:

"This is the man."

Mr. Sala of course expressed his astonishment at the remarkable coincidence, while I "improved the occasion" by saying:

"Friend Genin, this should give you an idea if the immense value of that ticket purchase, when a prominent editor of a leading London newspaper remembers you as its purchaser, simply missing the usual pronunciation of your name."

"Oh, I am satisfied," exclaimed Genin, with his usual hearty laugh.

And well he might be, for it made his fortune and identified him with the history of a musical enterprise, the unparalleled receipts of which were seven hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty-four cents, for ninety-five concerts given within a period of eight months.

The pen is mightier than the sword and the blue pencil, as every newspaper writer knows, can knock the concert out of the mightiest pen.—*Somerville Journal.*

The richest silver mine in the world is Potosi.

CHIEF OF FISHES.

HERRING CAUGHT OFF THE COAST OF MAINE.

Three Different Ways of Catching This Valuable Food Fish—Seining, Weirs, and "Driving"—An Unlawful Method.

Edgar L. Wakeman, in a letter from Pembroke, Maine, to the *Mail and Express*, gives an interesting account of herring fishing. We quote as follows: The herring are taken in three different ways: by the seine, in weirs, and by "driving"; the latter method, forbidden by American and Canadian regulations, being by far the most interesting procedure. In seining much the same means are employed as those used in taking shad, while the latter are "running" in the waters of the Chesapeake and the Delaware. While I have seen many a haul of shad made with seines of from a half mile to a mile in length, herring seines are seldom more than twenty-five fathoms long, and about twelve feet in depth, with one-half to three-fourths inch mesh. In seining, narrow channels, and locations along streams where tide water reaches some distance in-shore, are usually chosen, though herring stations on beaches where the tide "makes" strong in ebb and flow, are quite common, as herring shoals always seem to move back and forth with the tide. In this work the seine is made fast along shore, and the Quoddy boat and crew start off with the tide, hugging the shore, 'paying out' the seine as they go. When nearly at the seine end, a sudden tack is taken, at a right angle from the shore, and then, the seine being kept taut by rapid rowing, or sailing, or both, a circling sweep is made around against the tide to land, and the haul is done. In this way several hauls can be made at each of the four turns of the tide, as the Quoddy fishermen make no hardship of toiling at all hours of day and night when anything that is herring may be brought to their nets. But the practice of seining, worse luck to the fishermen, is also in rapid decadence, owing to severe restrictions on the part of the Canadian, and some efforts by our own authorities.

Probably on no coast is there so vast a number of weirs. At a little distance off shore it seems as if the entire landedge were margined with a continuous reach of reeds. They are built at times when the tide is out. Each one forms what might be called a pen of upright poles, standing like palisades in old forts. The slender saplings used are placed an inch or two apart and are interwoven with willow or alder; and the entire affair sets out from land something in the form of a printer's type of interrogation. The opening is so placed that portions of the herring shoals, moving downward with the tide, enter, and once inside, they whirl and swirl about in the great lobe of the weir, blindly seeking an exit only in the direction of the outgoing tide. This blind fatality of the herring is so marked that fisheman assert that not one escapes where it has entered. Taking herring in the weirs is easily accomplished. One end of a seine is fastened at the weir-mouth; the other end, dragged by boatmen, is given a half-sweep around the weir, preceded by a boat in which are men beating the water with paddles to "flock" the fish until the seine is "bunched"; when the herring are dipped into the small boats with ordinary scoop-nets. Two or three sweeps of the seine will take every herring thus impounded. Often the turn of the tide comes in the night; and when it is remembered that there are from 4,000 to 5,000 of these weirs upon the herring grounds some idea may be gained of the appearance of the dark rims of shore line where flash the fisher's lanterns and flare their countless torches.

But there is a genuine romance and excitement about herring "driving." It is done under fear of the mighty law, and cover of pitch black nights. If the waters be sullen, dark and still, and a dense fog has stolen upon Quoddy from the sea to keep the hated officials indoors with their grog, fortune is kind indeed to the herring-fisher, who may thus turn an extra honest penny for the winter and little ones, away from the Ottawa money-bags and the bothersome surplus at Washington. Everything is snug and shipshape betimes, awaiting the night flood-tide. Softly the fisher and crew of three, in their oil clothes and sou'westers, glide away from shore with muffled oars into the impenetrable darkness. Every square rod of water is as familiar to these men as the "cuddy" of their own boat. The mast is left behind. There are two oarsmen, one steersman, and a "dipper." When favorable "ground" has been reached, there is a sudden flash in the boat. In a moment a stronger light appears forward, over the gunwale on the port side. There in a little wire-woven dragon, or cresset, sizzles and flames a Quoddy torch. The Quoddy Indians, at Pleasant Point on the St. Croix, have made it of birch bark. It is 18 inches long, 6 wide, 2 or 3 thick; has cost 5 cents; and will blaze for half an hour. The moment this is aflame, the Quoddy boat fairly leaps upon the water. The greater its speed the greater its luck. Suddenly there is a tremor in the water just ahead of the flaring torch. The "dipper" stands with bared arms, resolute as if for a mighty deed, grimly grasping the stout handle of a huge scoop-net. The tremor upon the water increases to a ripple, and the efforts of the oarsmen are redoubled. The rippling soon becomes a spumy, seething volume, radiating and widening to away rearward, as if a million tiny waves, given animate life, were battling for precedence. Suddenly there is a "swash!" and the "dipper's" net has descended. It brings back more than a bushel of gleaming, shining herring. As if for dear life the "dipper" scoops and the oarsmen row. Tumbling, splashing, cavorting, and actually squeaking protests, as they are flung to the boat's bottom, fish by the scores of netfuls are thus taken. There is no diminution in the myriad of herring which madly plunge and leap to the fore, and tumble and "bunch" together underneath the fascination of the Quoddy torch. And not until the boat is filled with this precious fruitage of the sea and the crew stand knee deep in the finny treasure is there cessation of labor. Then the torch is extinguished, swallow or two of rum is taken, God is thanked—for these are a pious lot of simple folk—the customs laws cannot forever grind the poor, and land is warily made through the fleecy folds of the friendly fog that has crept upon Quoddy from the sea.

It has been estimated that during growth Indian corn draws thirty-six times its own weight of water from the soil.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Potato Stew.

Peel about two quarts of raw potatoes and slice them thin, take about a quarter of a pound of salt pork, one level tablespoon of salt and half a teaspoonful of pepper. Soak the potatoes in cold water for half an hour; have the pork cut in very thin slices; put about one-fourth of it in the bottom of a deep pudding dish, then part of the potatoes and sprinkle half the pepper and salt over them; now put in the remainder of the potatoes, and sprinkle with the balance of the salt and pepper; spread the remainder of the sliced pork over the potatoes; cover the dish, and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour; when that time has passed, remove the cover from the dish and bake for half an hour. Serve at once in the same dish. This is a nutritious and excellent dish. To some tastes a tablespoonful of grated onion, mixed with the potatoes, will be considered as an improvement.

Pumpkin Pie.

Take off the rind and take out the seed of a small pumpkin. Cut the rest into small pices and stew over a moderate fire with just enough water to keep from burning at the bottom of the pot. When stewed soft, turn off the water and steam over a slow fire for fifteen or twenty minutes, taking care not to scorch. Then remove from the fire and strain through a colander when cool. If the pies are to be very rich, to a quart of strained pumpkin put two quarts of milk and ten eggs; if plain use only a quart of milk to one of pumpkin and three or four eggs. Add sugar, salt and ginger to taste. Mace and the grated rind of lemon can also be added if wished. Pumpkin pies require a very hot oven and long baking unless there are many eggs in them. Heat the mixture before filling into the paste, or the crust will bake too hard before the pumpkin is done.—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

Suggestions for Jelly-Makers.

Several requisites are necessary for successful jelly making, says B. Marie Mueller, in *Good Housekeeping*. First among these is the using of vessels upon which acids, found more or less in all fruits, will have no effect. For this purpose earthenware is always preferable, and wooden or silver spoons for skimming, etc. The best granulated sugars, pint for pint, always give the most satisfactory results. Fruit intended for jelly must not be over-ripe; rather the reverse. Do not undertake to boil more than two or three glasses at one boiling, since too large a quantity involves longer cooking, which makes jelly tough and ropy, instead of crisp and firm. Boil and skim the juice before adding the sugar which should be heated before incorporating it with the juice. White Shaker flannel makes the best bag for straining the juice.

The process of jelly making should be completed the same day, bearing in mind that bright, fair weather improves the color and flavor of jelly. To test jelly for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is cooked sufficiently, drop a small quantity into ice-cold water, and if it sinks to the bottom at once and does not spread, it is done. When a clear, transparent color is desired, only such juice as drips through the bag without squeezing, should be used.

When ready to put away, cover the surface with paper previously dipped in alcohol, brandy or wine; or rub the under side of the paper with a little fresh butter, which is equally good for keeping off the mould. Jelly keeps best in a dark, cool, dry place.

Ribbon jelly, or that made in two colors, is done in this wise: Fill one-fourth of a jelly glass full of some light colored jelly, such as green grapes. When set, color a similar quantity with a few drops of prepared cochineal; carefully pour over this red layer, and so continue till the glass is full. Or make plum and green grape jelly at the same time, and alternate till your mold is full.

It is not generally known that the gelatinous substance in grapes is in its prime about one week before they are ready to turn, and at that time make a most delicious, delicately flavored, amber-colored jelly, requiring only a few minutes' boiling, provided the sugar is first heated.

The parings of quinces, apples, pears, when thoroughly boiled in water enough to cover, make an excellent jelly. This is an item worth remembering when fruit is high and scarce. Jelly which is not very firm can be set aside for spreading on jelly cakes. Bits of jelly left over from the table may be whipped with the white of an egg and a little lemon juice, until quite white and stiff; then set away in a cool place and use on pudding as a meringue.

Useful Hints.

When the griddle persistently smokes, fresh lard will often act as a remedy.

Do not allow ashes to accumulate in the ash pan until they reach the grate.

The addition of a few drops of oil of almonds will keep ink from becoming mouldy.

Don't expect the servants to do good scrubbing with a brush worn down to the wood.

As a general thing air heated by steam is more wholesome than that warmed by a furnace.

A coal fire near the milk room is much better than wood in the fall as it gives an even heat day and night.

To wash doubtful calicoes, put a teaspoonful of sugar of lead in a pailful of cold water, and soak the article one hour before washing.

A Bullet's Queer Journey.

J. B. Faning, living near Enterprise, Miss., was a soldier on the Southern side. One day, in battle, he was struck by a Minie ball just below one eye. In a few weeks the wound healed and gave him no more trouble.

Last year Mr. Faning felt a stinging or itching sensation in the roof of his mouth. It gave him no material inconvenience, but he could feel with his finger a little round protuberance downward from the palate. One day recently he suddenly experienced a sensation as though some hard substance the size of a partridge egg had made its appearance in his mouth. Greatly startled, he felt, and found a hard, whitish-blue, gristly-looking object, irregular in shape and very heavy. He took out his pocket-knife and cut into it, and found it to be a bullet, battered and covered with a cartilaginous growth. The ball weighed over four hundred grains. It had worked its way downward, a distance of two inches. It had worked through the flesh so slowly as to cause no material inflammation or irritation. A cavity large as a man's thumb was left in the roof of the mouth where it came out.—*New York Sun.*

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Different Remedies—A Pitiful Plight—The Unknown Tongue—Her Daily Food—How He Came Out, Etc.

A lady whose husband had a severe cold recommended flaxseed lemonade.

"Hugh!" he said irascibly, "a man can't have a cold without everybody suggesting some fool remedy. I'll send for a doctor."

So the doctor came, charged the sick man two dollars for his visit, and advised flaxseed lemonade.—*New York Sun.*

A Pitiful Plight.

Tapley—"Coming down to the club to-night, Cbuzzlewit?"

Chuzzlewit—"Can't my boy. Wife's sick."

T.—"Indeed! Anything serious?"

C.—"Not exactly. It is a throat trouble, but it is neither painful nor dangerous. She is suffering terribly, nevertheless."

T.—"Why, how's that?"

C.—"The doctor has forbidden her to talk."—*Boston Courier.*

The Unknown Tongue.

Young Fellow—"Well, ta, ta!"

Old Fellow—"What!"

Y. F. (explanatory)—"So long!"

O. F. (angrily)—"I don't care how long!"

Y. F. (tries again)—"Bon jour!"

O. F. (expostulating)—"Oh! come!"

Y. F. (with effort)—"I'm off!"

O. F. (agrees with him)—"I should say so."

Y. F. (last chance)—"Good day."

O. F. (the gentle dawn)—"Ah!"—*Town Topics.*

Her Daily Food.

"I love all that is beautiful in art and nature," she was saying to her æsthetic, "I revel in the green fields, the babbling brooks and the little wayside flowers. I feast on the beauties of earth and sky and air; they are my daily life and food, and——"

"Maudie!" cries out the mother from the kitchen, not knowing that her daughter's beau is in the parlor, "Maudie, whatever made you go an' gawm down that big bowl of beans that was left over from dinner? I told you we wanted them warmed up for supper. I swan if your appetite ain't enough to bankrupt your pa."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Cold Day.

"Yes," said Babster, "they had a very heavy frost last night. The weather is quite wintry. Why, right here in the streets of Boston last night, I saw ice over a foot thick!"

"Over a foot thick?" said Spook, "impossible! Why, man, you're crazy?"

"Actual fact," said Babster.

"Why, the idea is absurd, ridiculous, preposterous! Why, how is it possible for ice to be found in Boston at this time of the year over a foot thick?"

"Fell out of an ice cart," said Babster; and Spook dropped his head on his breast and groaned a deep, heartrending groan, and Spook went out into the street and fell dead just as he deserved to do.—*Yankee Blade.*

How He Came Out.

"Yes, these mining schemes are very uncertain," remarked a traveling man who had returned from the far West.

"Sometimes they pay very high."

"That's a fact, but take my advice and let 'em alone."

"Ever have any experience with them?"

"Yes, I invested three thousand dollars in a Colorado mine."

"And did you realize anything?"

"Yes, sir, I realized for the seven hundred and sixty-second time that I always was a blamed fool in business matters."—*Merchant-Traveler.*

An Unappreciated Singer.

Congregational singing may carry the appearance of brotherly love and sisterly regard (if there is such a thing), but it is sometimes far from entertaining to the person who takes no part in the performance. Recently, at a very fashionable place of religious worship, where many untrained and unmusical voices run riot over persuasive tunes, a man who knew more about the grain market than of "buckwheat notes," lifted up his presumed voice to assist in the presentation of a hymn of long and hallowed standing. A modest, but determined-looking fellow, who stood just in front of him turned around, touched the singer on the arm and said:

"Do you live in this town?"

"Yes," the singer replied, after allowing his voice to fall to the floor.

"Are you a member of this congregation?"

"I am, sir."

"Is it not one of the aims of this church to treat strangers with marked courtesy?"

"It is."

"Well then will you please do me a favor?"

"Certainly, if it is within my power. What can I do for you?"

"Hush."

"Hush?" the singer gasped.

"That's what I said."

"Is it possible, sir, that you don't want a man to sing?"

"Oh, I don't mind a man singing; don't care how much he sings, but I don't want him to give himself up to such distressing noises as you have been making."

"My gracious alive! has it come to such a pass that a man can't sing in his own church?"

"It has come to pass that you can't sing in any church."

"You are insulting, sir."

"And you are tormenting."

"If you don't like my singing——"

"I tell you that I've got no objections to anybody's singing."

"Well, if you don't like me, you——"

"Got no objections to you at all."

By this time the hymn was finished and the congregation sat down, but pretty soon another hymn was announced. The annoying singer again lifted his voice. The man in front of him turned and touched him on the arm.

"What do you want with me, sir?"

"Want you to hush."

"I came here to sing, and——"

"Why don't you sing, then? Don't object to your singing, understand, but to tell you the truth, your voice carries me back to a time when I was very unhappy, a time when I raised hogs in the South, sir; since then, whenever I hear anything that sounds like——"

"I won't worship in the same house with you, sir," said the singer. "I will leave this place."

"Thank you," the stranger replied, and, smoothing out the unpleasant expression from his face he sat down and and gave himself up to the enjoyment of the sermon.—*San Francisco Argus.*

A Bad Man.

There was a man in the sleeping car whom we all picked out as a gambler or worse. He had a face on him which seemed to express nothing but vice, and his voice would have frightened a baby into a crying spell. Some of the passengers went so far as to say that he would probably try to rob us in the night, and the porter was cautioned to keep an eye on him. As we were turning in one after another, an old rustic who had been dozing in his seat for the last fifty miles got up with a yawn and said to the gambler:

"Say, naybur, I've got $200 with me, and they say these cars hain't safe. I wish you'd take charge of the money until morning."

"Very well," was the quiet reply.

We were thunderstruck. The old man was winked into the wash-room and told of our suspicions, and advised to give his money to the conductor, but he sturdily replied:

"Why, that fellow is as honest as my yoke of cattle, and I shall let him keep my money."

We went to bed believing the old man was a victim, and that he deserved to be. The stranger would get off at some station during the night, of course, and there'd be a pretty row in the morning. But when morning came he was there. He was also the first one up. When old rustic got up his money was handed to him without a word.

"Well," said one as we were washing up, "this beats all my record."

"Oh! I knowed he was all right," smiled the old man.

"But how did you know it?"

"Why, he's my own brother!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Nobleman's Peculiar Clothes.

"There is a story told of an English lord who was visiting in Germany during the Emigration," said Dr. Hammond to a New York *Journal* reporter. "Many French noblemen were present, and one, the Marquis H'Ebaire, wore such a peculiar waistcoat and breeches that the Englishman was singularly attracted by it. He communicated his curiosity to the Duc de Bellecourt, and the latter with a smile said:

"'Permit me to present you to the Marquis. I have no doubt he will tell you all about his notable vest and breeches.'

"'Ah, you have remarked my clothes,' said the Marquis, with dignity. I do not wonder. No man has ever worn the like. I see your eye is fastened on this red spot over the waistcoat pocket. I will tell you how it came and what this waistcoat is. Be seated.

"'One day as I was riding through the woods I came across the body of a young man hanging to the branch of a tree. I reined in and examined it. I found it to be my brother Hector! On it was a card saying: "This is the body of Hector Anatole Marie Louis H'Ebaire, a colonel and an aristocrat, shot by me, Citizen Paul Dubois, captain in the Republican forces." I cut my brother down, strung his body across my horse and escaped with him. I buried his remains in the family vault at night and had his skin made into a waistcoat. Here is where the bullet passed into his heart. We were together in life. You see we are not separated in death.

"'Then the object of my life became to find Captain Paul Dubois.'

"'But,' said the Englishman, interrupting the Marquis, and with his eyes fixed on the breeches, 'the breeches, Marquis? You have not told me of them.'

"'Ah! the breeches,' replied the Marquis, casting his eye downward. 'The breeches. They are the skin of Captain Paul Dubois!'"

The Vegetable Beefsteak

This fungus, which resembles a great red tongue protruding from tree stems, when once known can never be mistaken for any other species. When young it is a dull, pale purplish red, but becomes more red, and passes through brown to black as it decays; the under side is cream color with minute red points occasionally, becoming yellowish red as it grows. It generally confines itself to old (and often prostrated) oaks; but in Epping Forest it is not uncommon on the beech, and it has been observed on the chestnut, walnut, willow and other trees. Although such a large fungus, frequently weighing from four to six pounds, its growth is very rapid, soon appearing and again disappearing, on ancient trunks in the autumn. When cut, broken or bruised it distils a copious red juice like beef gravy. "When grilled," says Dr. Badham, "it is scarcely to be distinguished from broiled meat;" and Berkeley describes it as "one of the best things he ever ate, when prepared by a skillful cook. There is a very slight acid flavor in the fungus when cooked, which adds considerable piquancy to the dish; it is extremely tender, succulent and juicy, and resembles tender steak or tongue in a remarkable manner, the juice it distils being in taste and appearance like gravy from an excellent broiled steak. Of course it should be gathered when quite young, fresh and clean, and at once prepared for the table in the following manner: Wash and dry, cut into inch slices half-inch wide, soak in scalding water for five minutes and stew with butter and herbs; yolk of egg may then be added, and serve hot, or simply stew with a good steak, adding a scallion and parsley, salt and pepper.—*English Mechanic.*

A Year's Brick Production.

It is difficult for the mind to conceive of a single million of bricks. If only one million were piled up in a solid mass, of equal length, breadth and height, the heap would extend very nearly 37 feet each way, and 37 feet high. Less than thirty-two such heaps, or about 32,235,569 bricks, would cover a whole acre with a solid brick mass extending up 37 feet high. But at the Convention of the National Brick Manufacturer's Association, it was reported that the present annual product of 10,000 brick and tile manufactories in the United States is 7,500,000,000 bricks. Enough to cover about 233 acres all over with solid brick piled up 37 feet high. The bricks made each year in the United States would build a solid wall one foot thick and five feet high, over 14,200 miles long, or mare than four such walls from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Or, the annual brick product would build a foot thick wall, 20 feet high, and 3,550 miles long, which is more than the greatest distance across our country.—*Prairie Farmer.*

NEVER TROUBLE TROUBLE.

My good man is a clever man,
Which no one will gainsay;
He lies awake to plot and plan
'Gainst lions in the way.
While I without a thought of ill,
Sleep sound enough for three;
For I never trouble trouble till
Trouble troubles me.

A holiday we never fix
But he is sure 'twill rain;
And when the sky is clear at six
He knows it won't remain.
He's always prophesying ill,
To which I won't agree,
For I never trouble trouble till
Trouble troubles me.

The wheat will never show atop—
But soon how green the field!
We will not harvest half a crop—
Yet have a famous yield!
It will not sell, it never will!
But I will wait and see,
For I never trouble trouble till
Trouble trouble me.

We have a good share of worldly gear,
And fortune seems secure,
Yet my good man is full of fear—
Misfortune's coming sure!
He points me out the almshouse hill,
But cannot make me see,
For I never trouble trouble till
Trouble troubles me.

He has a sort of second sight,
And when the fit is strong,
He sees beyond the good and right
The evil and the wrong.
Heaven's cup of joy he'll surely spill
Unless I with him be,
For I never trouble trouble till
Trouble troubles me.

—*Fannie Windsor, in Norristown Herald*

PITH AND POINT.

Well-to-do—Advertise.

A railroad horror—The train-boy.

It is easy to make light of a pound of candles.

Times are pretty hard when a man can't collect his ideas or borrow trouble.—*Siftings.*

"There's plenty of room at the top," as the champagne remarked when it flew to the ducks head.

First little girl: "My father is an editor, what does yours do?" Second little girl: "Whatever mamma tells him."—*Philadelphia News.*

The man who does the brain work,
Gets the glory and the dash;
But the man who tends to business,
Holds a mortgage on the cash.
Chicago Business.

Elvira—"No, you are mistaken; the scholarships you read about in connection with colleges are not the boats the students row their races in."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Guide (explaining the view of mountain to a party)—"And here is the place where a young lady jumped off and committed suicide." Lady—"From melancholy?" Guide—"No, ma'am; from Boston."—*Judge.*

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.
Don't marry a woman that knows more than you!
If you do, you will surely regret it;
For this unpleasant fact you will find to be true,
That she never will never let you forget it.
Tid-Bits.

"So you maintain, professor, that children should never be slapped or whipped?" "I do maintain it. The parent who whips his children is a criminal. Happily my children are all quiet and obedient. If I had a son like Snidely's boy I'd break his back."—*Lincoln Journal.*

Lassoing a Flying Swan.

Frank Copple is chief vaquero on the Rancho

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1887.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1887.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-fifth volume on January 1st, 1887.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1887.

—With the end of the year the PEOPLE'S PRESS will close its thirty fifth volume. We would urge our delinquent subscribers to settle up without delay as we need money to carry on the business.

—The prohibition laws of Kansas were declared valid by the U. S. Supreme Court.

—Fire in Aiken, S. C., Thursday, destroyed nine buildings, causing a loss of $40,000.

—The unveiling of the statue of Garfield, erected by the citizens of Cincinnati, took place December 1.

—A flouring mill and elevator, with 150,000 bushels of wheat, were burned at Fort Scott, Kansas. The loss will amount to $300,000.

—There has been great excitement in France over the political situation. President Grevy has resigned and Sadi Carnot elected in his stead.

—The official canvass of the recent election in Fulton County, Ga., made Thursday, at Atlanta, showed a majority of 1,128 against prohibition.

— Jacob Sharp was discharged from the Ludlow street jail, in New York city, Thursday, on a bond of $40,000 for his appearance, a new trial having been granted him.

—Stepnay Bailey, of Barkley, S.C., killed his wife, burned up her body, and then committed suicide, but before becoming unconscious he confessed to having murdered two other wives previously.

—The U. S. Supreme Court decided that Judge Bond had no authority in the Virginia tax case which caused the arrest of Attorney General Ayers and Messrs. Scott and McCabe. They were at once discharged.

—ST. NICHOLAS for December is a splendid number. The articles have a Christmas flavor which carries the reader along pleasant holiday paths. It is a wonderful periodical and will be read with pleasure by everybody.

—The national debt statement issued Dec. 1 shows the reduction of the public debt during the month of November to be $1,490,350.99; decrease of the debt since June 30, 1887, $39,245,684.35; cash in Treasury, $504,550,165.86; gold certificates outstanding, $90,780,763; silver certificates outstanding, $168,149,274; certificates of deposit outstanding, $6,855,000; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency, not including amount estimated as lost or destroyed, $6,943,871.12.

—The Children's Aid Society of New York was organized in 1853 and its record is one of unexampled usefulness and good deeds. It is now supporting twenty-one industrial schools and fourteen night schools, at an annual cost of $100,000. It has expended during the past year $61,000 in the care and instruction of 9,699 boys and girls. It has found homes for 2,974 children, at a cost of $32,000. It has had under its charge in the last 12 months 35,827. The noble monument of its thirty-three years work is an expense account of $4,846,947.

—Lieut. General Sheridan has presented his annual report to the Secretary of War, from which it appears that the army consists of 2,200 officers and 24,236 men; during the past year there has been a slight increase in desertion, but the discipline is good, and there is a general spirit of obedience to law; he strongly favors the general government extending all possible aid to the national guard of the several States.

December Weather According to Prof. Baker.

Prof. Baker, our weather prophet, has made out his weather report for the mohth of December. According to the Professor this is what we are to have: December 1-4, much rain and cold weather; 5, partly cloudy; 6-7, nearly fair; 8, little rain; 9-11, nearly fair, cold; 12-13, little rain; 14, cloudy and cold; 15, rain and cold wind; 16, partly cloudy and very cold; 17-18, nearly fair and cold; 19, foggy and cloudy and warmer; 20, rain or snow; 21, foggy and rain; 22-23, nearly fair and cold; 24-25, cloudy and cold; 26-27, rain, sleet and wind; 28, foggy and cloudy, then fair; 29, fair and very cold wind; 30, 31, fair and coldest days.

—The north bound train last evening had on board a crowd of negroes, —men, women and children—from the South, on their way to Hayti. They were shabbily dressed and traveled with budgets, chairs and old muskets.—*Greensboro Workman.*

A considerable number of colored people have gone to California from Mecklenburg county.

—The Fiftieth Congress met on Monday. The Senate contains thirty nine Republicans, including Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, and thirty-seven Democrats. Riddleberger is an old Repudiation Democrat, who went over to the Republican party with Mahone, but he is obstinately independent at times, so that the party majority of the body is not reliable. Objections will probably be presented to qualifying Senators Hearst, of California, Turpie, of Indiana, and Faulkner, of West Virginia, but the objections are flimsy and technical and they will all be admitted in the end, as they would be admitted at once but for party necessities in organizing the Senate. In the House there are one hundred sixty-eight Democrats, one hundred and fifty three Republicans and four Independents. Of the Independents, Henry Smith, of Wisconsin, and John Nichols, of North Carolina, are regarded as inclined to the Republicans, and A. R. Anderson, of Iowa, and Samuel Hopkins, of Virginia, as inclined to the Democrats. Classing the Independents as equally divided between the old parties, the Democrats would have 170 and the Republicans 155, making the Democratic majority 15. Counting all the Independents with the Republicans against the Democrats, the Democratic majority in the House would be 11

Tobacco in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 28.—Tobacco before the war was the principal product of Western Florida. Since the war it has been abandoned for long staple cotton. It has been discovered recently that Florida leaf, when properly grown and cured, equals in quality that of Cuba and Sumatra. Much of this year's crop sold at from 20 to 50 cents a pound, averaging 30. A New York syndicate has bought ten thousand acres of land in Gadsden and Columbia counties, and will plant over one thousand acres in tobacco during the year. Much interest is felt in the subject throughout the State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 3.—The Democratic caucus to-night nominated by acclamation for Speaker Hon. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky; for clerk, Hon. John B. Clark, of Missouri; for sergeant-at-arms, Hon. P. Leedon, of Ohio; for postmaster, A. B. Hurt, Mississippi. Hon. S. S. Cox was chairman of the caucus.

—Our lady friends who are looking around to see what magazine they wish to subscribe for next year should see DEMOREST'S MONTHLY for December, which is just out. It certainly is in the front rank of Famify Magazines, and seems to combine a dozen magazines in one, so varied is the information it contains. Any lady possessing this valuable publication cannot fail to keep house well, if she follows its suggestions. It not only gives full information on household matters, but furnishes light as well as solid reading. One of its late attractions is to give each month a portrait and a sketch of the life of one of the State Presidents of the W. C. T. U. That for December is Mrs. Mary Towne Burt, of New York State. In fact, DEMOREST'S is a magazine that every lady of refinement should possess. It is beautifully gotten up, and its price, $2 per year, puts it within the reach of all. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th street, New York.

Johann Most Found Guilty.

The above-named individual, who has been on trial for several days past for making an inflammatory speech in New York city, has been convicted. Assistant District Attorney Nicoll, on cross examination got the following from him as to his past existence:

The prisoner said he had been convicted of treason in Australia in 1869, and had been imprisoned one year. In 1870 he was again convicted in that country of the same crime and got a five years' sentence, but gained his liberty in 1871 through an amnesty granted a political prisoner. In 1872 he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in Berlin for calling the emperor of Germany "a slaughterer." In 1874 he was sentenced to one year and six months imprisonment for a speech made in Berlin on memorial day of the Paris commune. In 1877 he was sentenced in Berlin to two months' imprisonment for blasphemy. In 1881 he was sentenced in England to eighteen months' imprisonment for applauding in the *Freiheit* the killing of the Czar. When he got out of prison there he came to this country and has since remained here. He admitted having written a book on "Free Society," "The Hell of Blackwell's Island," and others. On being asked whether he had written a book on the "Art of Revolutionary Warfare," or whether he believed that modern explosives were necessary to carry out his ideas, he refused to answer, as it might tend to criminate himself. Most's definition of anarchism was an extended one. He described himself as a communistic anarchist. He said it took him ten years to understand anarchy. Anarchists desired the overthrow of the present form of government. He thought that the present powers of the State would be destroyed when the people grew stronger.

—SCRIBNER'S Christmas number comes to us with an improved cover in black and gold. Among the numerous writers who greet the reader in this attractive monthly are Bret Harte in "A Drift from Redwood Camp." H. C. Bunner gives "The Zadoc Pine Labor Union," previously alluded to. Elizabeth Aker's "Water Witch" is good. Robert Louis Stevenson's poem, "Ticonderaga," is singular yet attractive. The illustrations are all among the best of the season.

—A party of English capitalists are now in Morganton with a view of erecting machinery to saw white-oak and poplar lumber. The lumber will be shipped direct to Europe. Their company own an immense body of land in Burke county, and it is finely timbered.

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Director of the Mint has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his annual report for 1887. The value of gold and silver received at mints and assay offices during the year was greater than in any previous year since 1881. The value of gold deposited was $68,223,072; in addition there were deposits of the value of $15,103,706, making the total value of gold deposited, $83,416,779, against $40,606,534 in 1886. Value of silver deposited and purchased was $47,756,918; in addition there were deposits of silver amounting to $462,113, making a total calculated at coining rates of $48,219,031, against $37,947,025 in the preceding year.

Of gold deposited, $32,973,027 was of domestic production, $22,271,326 of foreign gold bullion, $9 896,512 of foreign gold coin, $516,984 of United States gold coin, and $2,265,219 of old material. The director estimates the stock of gold and silver coin in the United States November 1, 1887, to have been: Gold, $574,927,873; silver dollars, $277,110,157, subsidiary silver, $75,757,186. Total coin, $927,775,216.

STATE NEWS.

—They are preparing to break dirt in Charlotte for the new $15,000 depot.

—The colored people of Wilson have decided to have a fair on December 26th and 27th.

—The people of Concord are arranging for the appearance there, on the second Sunday in December, of Rev R. G. Pearson, the evangelist.

—The Governor has pardoned Jas. A. Kale, of Iredell co., who was serving a twelve months' sentence in the county chain gang. Kale is only sixteen years old and was sentenced for robbing a store.

—Many farmers through Moore county, have lost nearly all of their hogs from disease. And the disease they are dying with is a most peculiar one and is believed by many to be some form of distemper.

—The report of the Annual Conference of the African Methodist Church in North Carolina shows an active membership, of 14,404. There are seven presiding elders, seventy-five exhorters, and 113 local preachers.

—New Bern *Journal:* The peanut crop has been much injured by the heavy rains. Some were injured before digging, and others in the stacks. V. W. Whitaker, of Edgecombe county, estimates his loss at least $2,000.

—The obstruction has been removed from the Swannanoa tunnel and trains are now running through to Asheville. It was not so bad as the State-ville *Landmark* represented it to be last week. The *Landmark*, however, doubtless made its statement on what is considered reliable information.—*Ex.*

—Marion *Bugle:* We learn from Prof. G. W. Bird that the Catawba Land Agency has sold over 300 lots at Nebo. According to maps exhibited to us a large town is laid off there. Nebo is a beautiful place and we would be glad to see a booming town boom up there.

—Smithfield *Herald:* There is a married woman living in Ingram's township whose husband boasts of her splitting 200 fence rails per day as regular work. He also says that it is only a common thing for her to dip seven barrels of turpentine per day, and that proof, if necessary, can be had of these facts.

—The list of State pensioners has been completed by the State Auditor. The total number of pensioners this year is 3,525, among whom an appropriation of 30,000 will be distributed pro rata making the share of each pensioner $8.50. The number last year was 2,127, each of whom received $14.10.

—O. W. Chick, of Davie county, made 650 bushels of corn on twelve acres, 3,300 pounds of lint cotton on 8 acres and 130 gallons of molasses on half an acre.

S. J. Connell, of Clear Creek township, Mecklenburg county, made this year on his farm, with 2 horses, 760 bushels of corn and 20 bales of cotton.

—Webster's *Weekly:* Joe Blackwell while hunting last week killed a white partridge. It was on exhibition at Irvin Bros'. drug store for several days. He presented it to Hon. D. P. Hempstead, of New London, Conn., who is here on his annual hunting tour. Mr. Hempstead has sent it North to be stuffed by an experienced taxidermest.

—Durham *Recorder:* W. Duke, Sons & Co., are shipping 1,500,000 cigarettes daily. This is 9,000,000 per week, and 36,000,000 per month of four weeks. —— In the self-constituted Saving Bank at Duke's factory, the employees of the factory have deposited $15,000, and it has been in operation only about three weeks. ——The track of the Durham and Northern railroad is being graded with remarkable rapidity; if the present rate of speed is maintained, the twelve miles leading from Durham will be complete, excepting a few "fill ins," in a week's time.

—Charlotte *Chronicle:* A good deal of North Carolina timber is now being shipped to England, Scotland and Germany, three timber companies being engaged in this business in Burke county alone. A new company composed of English capitalists, is now putting in a plant along the line of the Western North Carolina Railroad, near Morganton, which will have a capacity for sawing up 30,000 feet of lumber per day, and this extensive plant was furnished by Brem & McDowell, of this city. These companies are shipping immense quantities of lumber, of all the varieties known to the mountain section, but the cargoes are principally composed of oak, hickory, cherry and walnut. The timber is abundant, and the speculators buy it cheap, in any quantities they may want.

—Greensboro *Workman:* It is stated that Capt. Jesse Thompson, the veteran fox hunter, who died in Guilford county, recently, captured 733 foxes during his career in life. ——Secretary of State Saunders is now at Hillsboro. It is said he is collecting material with a view to publishing a history of North Carolina. There seems to be quite a demand for another history, broad in scope and view. Col. Saunders possesses both ability and knowledge, and no man is more conversant with the State's past and present.

—Milton *Advertiser:* N. L. Walker, while out hunting with a party of friends in Person county on Tuesday, was shot in the face. A bird flew up in front of one of the party and then flew toward Mr. Walker. In his excitement the hunter fired just as the bird was in a line with Mr. Walker and filled his face with shot. The distance was about 20 yards and the shot sank deep in the flesh. Fortunately none of the shot pierced his eyes, though several lodged around his right eye. He was brought to Milton and received all necessary medical attention He is doing very well.

—The University at Chapel Hill now has one of the finest collections of minerals to be found in the South. A large number of speeimens have recently been added, which were selected by Professor W. B. Phillips in the mountains of Saxony and from the Alps, Tyrol and Appenines. They number over two thousand and have been arranged in a room set especially apart for the purpose of teaching mineralogy. There has recently been purchased for this department, a furnace for determining the analyzing of gold and silver.

—Correspondence of Wilmington *Messenger:* Deputy Warden Fleming, of the penitentiary, furnishes the following official statement of the convicts in the State November 1st: On W. N. C. R. R. 246; in penitentiary, 173; on the farms near Raleigh and hauling wood, 158; on the C. F. and Y. V. R. R., 254; on the Mt. Airy R. R., 149; on the Monroe and Atlanta R. R., 194; on the Carthage R. R., 81; on the Plymouth Turnpike, 87; total 1,382. Discharged in November, 38; pardoned, 1. Received from counties, 57. Sent to outside works: to W. N. C. R. R., 20, to Plymouth turnpike, 25. Making total number on hand Nov. 1, 138; received during Nov. 57; pardoned and discharged by expiration of sentence, 39; leaving the total number to-day 1,400.

—The Commissioner of Agriculture has received a report from H. B. Robson, mining engineer, who is in the employ of the State in surveying the "Dan River" coal fields. This is the second report received and presents every reason for expecting to find a large supply of a fine quality of coal. One vein has been followed for 120 feet into the earth, and shows a uniform thickness of five feet as far as exploded, devoid of bitumen but rather soft. It is expected and in fact almost certain that as the vein goes deeper and is subject to greater pressure that it will increase in hardness and finally resolve into a most desirable quality of coal. A specimen of splendid hard coal has been found on the surface among some rocks which have fallen so thick as to conceal all outcroppings of coal, and under this debris is supposed to lie a bed of hard coal of the most desirable quality. The developments so far are of the most flattering and encouraging nature.—*News-Observer.*

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 27.—Rutherford and Cleveland counties issued bonds to the amount of $225,000 to aid in the construction of a railroad through those counties. The people of both counties alleged fraud in the issue and a want of the necessary number of votes to authorize the issue. The bonds were issued to the Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company, which had the contract to build the road, and they hastily sold the bonds to third parties. In the meantime suits were brought to restrain the issue of the bond, to declare the election held in both counties void, and to restrain the County Commissioners from levying taxes to pay the interest. These suits were decided at the February term last of the Supreme Court, and the Commissioners were restrained from levying the taxes until the other questions are finally decided. The bondholders claiming to be innocent purchasers for value have brought suit in the Federal Court at Charlotte to compel the levying of the taxes, and the Commissioners are threatened in the pleadings with being arrested for contempt if they do not disregard the injunction of the State court and levy the taxes to pay the interest. The court meets in Charlotte, Judge Hugh L. Bond presiding, on Dec. 12, when the case will be decided.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, and have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own house work. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all diseases and pain."

Try a bottle, only 50c. at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, Winston

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I wish to buy for **Cash** postage stamps used prior to 1870. Many of these old stamps will bring fine prices and it is to your interest to look over old files of letters as dollars may thus be realized. Be sure not to remove stamps from envelopes as they are worth a great deal more if on the entire envelope. I will buy all sorts of Confederate stamps and Confederate Locals, the latter were used only from May 1861 to November 1862; they are 34 different ones. For further information address,

G. L. KEEHLN,
Salem, N. C.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 24, 1887—4t.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

WITH the November, 1887, issue THE CENTURY commences its thirty-fifth volume with a regular circulation of almost 250,000. The War Papers and the Life of Lincoln increased its monthly edition by 100,000. The latter history having recounted the events of Lincoln's early years, and given the necessary survey of the political condition of the country, reaches a new period, with which his secretaries were most intimately acquainted. Under the caption

LINCOLN IN THE WAR,

the writers now enter on the more important part of their narrative, viz.: the early years of the War and President Lincoln's part therein.

SUPPLEMENTARY WAR PAPERS,

following the "battle series" by distinguished generals, will describe interesting features of army life, tunnelling from Libby Prison, narrative of personal adventure, etc. General Sherman will write on the "Grand Strategy of the War."

KENNAN ON SIBERIA.

Except the Life of Lincoln and the War Articles, no more important series has ever been undertaken by THE CENTURY than this of Mr. Kennan's. With the previous preparation of four years' travel and study in Russia and Siberia, the author undertook a journey of 15,000 miles for the special investigation here required. An introduction from the Russian Minister of the Interior admitted him to the principal mines and prisons, where he became acquainted with some three hundred State exiles,—Liberals, Nihilists, and others,—and the series will be a startling as well as accurate revelation of the exile system. The many illustrations by the artist and photographer, Mr. George A. Frost, who accompanied the author, will add greatly to the value of his articles.

A NOVEL BY EGGLESTON

with illustrations will run through the year. Shorter novels will follow by Cable and Stockton. Shorter fictions will appear every month.

MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES

will comprise several illustrated articles on Ireland, by Charles De Kay; papers touching the field of the Sunday-School Lessons, illustrated by E. L. Wilson; wild Western life, by Theodore Roosevelt; the English Cathedrals, by Mrs. van Rensselaer, with illustrations by Pennell; Dr. Buckley's valuable papers on Dreams, Spiritualism, and Clairvoyance; essays in criticism, art travel, and biography; poems; cartoons; etc.

By a special offer the numbers for the past year (containing the Lincoln history) may be secured with a year's subscription from November, 1887, twenty-four issues in all, for $6.00, or, with the last year's numbers handsomely bound, $7.50.

Published by THE CENTURY Co., 33 East 17th Street, New York.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

SINCE its first issue, in 1873, this magazine has maintained, with undisputed recognition, the position it took at the beginning,—that of being the most excellent juvenile periodical ever printed. The best known names in literature were on its list of contributors from the start,—Bryant, Longfellow, Thomas Hughes, George MacDonald, Bret Harte, Bayard Taylor, Frances Hodgson Burnett, James T. Fields, John G. Whittier; indeed the list is so long that it would be easier to tell the few authors of note who have *not* contributed to "the world's child magazine."

The Editor, MARY MAPES DODGE, author of "Hans Brinker; or, The Silver Skate," and other popular books for young folks,—and for grown-up folks, too,—has a remarkable faculty for knowing and entertaining children. Under her skillful leadership, ST. NICHOLAS brings to thousands of homes on both sides of the water knowledge and delight.

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The fifteenth year begins with the number for November, 1887, and the publishers can announce: Serial and Short Stories by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, Joel Chandler Harris, J. T. Trowbridge, Col. Richard M. Johnston, Louisa M. Alcott, Professor Alfred Church, William H. Rideing, Washington Gladden, Harriett Prescott Spofford, Amelia E. Barr, Frances Courtenay Baylor, Harriet Upton, and many others. Edmund Alton will write a series of papers on the "Routine of the Republic."—how the President works at the White House, and how the affairs of the Treasury, the State and War Departments, etc., are conducted; Joseph O'Brien, a well known Australian journalist, will describe "The Great Island Continent"; Elizabeth Robins Pennell will tell of "London Christmas Pantomimes" [Alice in Wonderland]; John Burroughs will write "Meadow and Woodland Talks with Young Folk," etc., etc. Mrs. Burnett's short serial will be, the editor says, a worthy successor to her famous "Little Lord Fauntleroy," which appeared in ST. NICHOLAS.

Why not try St. Nicholas this year for the young people in the house. Begin with the November number. Send us $3.00, or subscribe through booksellers and newsdealers. The Century Co., 33 East 17th St., New York. Call and get club rates.

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In cluo with this paper, GODEY'S and the PEOPLE'S PRESS, price $3.00 which should be sent to the office of this paper.

Harper's Periodicals.

1888.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE is an organ of progressive thought and movement in every department of life. Besides other attractions, it will contain, during the coming year important articles, superbly illustrated, on the Great West; articles on American and foreign industry; beautifully illustrated papers on Scotland, Norway, Switzerland, Algiers, and the West Indies; new novels by William Black and W. D. Howells; novelettes, each complete in a single number, by Henry James, Lafcadio Hearn and Amelia Kives; short stories by Miss Woolson and other popular writers; and illustrated papers of special artistic and literary interest. The Editorial Departments are conducted by George William Curtis, William Dean Howells, and Charles Dudley Warner.

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An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier.*

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—*Brooklyn Union.*

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—*Christian Advocate, N. Y.*

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS New York.

Anouncement.

We have just received direct from Northern cities, and are now opening an entirely New and Fresh Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Notions, Plain and Fancy Groceries, a full and complete line of Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Drugs and Crockery, and everything generally kept in a first class General Merchandise Store.

We have purchased at the lowest cash figures, and will sell at the lowest possible margin. We hope by fair dealings and polite attention to all persons to merit a fair share of the public patronage. Mr. Clinard cordially invites all his old friends and the public generally to come and see him. With an experience of 40 years in the mercantile business he feels flattered that he can please his friends of the past and hopes to add many to the list of those whom he has waited upon.

Very respectfully, yours,

CLINARD & BROOKES.

Pfohl & Stockton Old Stand, Salem, N. C.

VISIT THE CEDAR COVE NURSERIES,

which are now, by odds the largest best conducted and well stocked with the most reliable fruits of any nursery in the State. Contain more reliable acclimated varieties of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Grapes, and all other fruits for orchard and garden planting. We have no competition as to extent of grounds and beautifully grown trees and vines of all desirable ages and sizes. We can and will please you in stock. Your orders solicited. Prices reasonable. Descriptive catalogue sent free.

Address, N. W. CRAFT,
SHORE, YADKIN CO., N. C.

July 14, 1887–6m.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Persons wishing FAMILY BIBLES will please call and examine styles and prices at the Salem Bookstore. JOHN H. ZEVELY.

-:NURSERYMEN:- —AND— -:TREE DEALERS.:-

A RARE BARGAIN IS OFFERED BY the undersigned, in a

Very Fine Lot of Apple and Peach Trees,

consisting of from 6,000 to 8,000, all over 4 feet; about one-third are 2 years Peach, and remainder 2 years and 3 years Apple—fine trees and choice varieties.

I would be pleased to receive offers for the above stock from any responsible party, as I am anxious to dispose of it at an early day, and in order to do so, will sell at

ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES.

Farmers and Orchardists, in fact all who want or need a lot of Fruit Trees, Vines, &c., should not fail to examine

MY STOCK AND PRICES

before placing their orders for Fall planting, as I have some rare bargains to offer, and quality considered, I don't propose to be UNDERSOLD by ANY responsible party.

List of varieties and full particulars for stamp. Correspondence solicited.

Address J. R. OSBORNE, Prop'r.
Lone Star Nursery,
Bethany, Davidson Co., N. C.

Please mention this paper.

HERE I AM AGAIN.

Modesty is a good trait, but the bargains I am offering compel me to speak. I am exhibiting

A GRAND SELECTION OF

Notions, Dry Goods and Groceries,

of high merit, which must all besold very cheap for cash or saleable produce. Come and examine my stock of goods and let me quote prices on same, and then you go to the cheapest store anywhere and do likewise and be convinced that at my store is the identical place to buy at extremely low prices.

Quick Sales and Small Profits,

shall be my motto. Cheap John is not my name and I dare not infringe on his reputation, but I have no objections to claiming kin with him in the name of a Twin Brother, for I am his equal on low prices, and his superior in qualities of nice, fresh first-class tip top number one Goods of nearly all kinds.

Come and see me at once in the village of Waughtown, 2 miles south of Salem, N. C.

Respectfully yours.

JOHN H. SINK.

July 14, 1887.

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SALEM, N. C.

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Fall In Prices.

MANY BOOKS

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BLAIR'S UNEQUALLED PADS.

The celebrated (A. S. P. Co's) American State Pen Co's

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—AND—

FANCY GOODS

FOR PRESENTS.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

Respectfully,

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

October 1887.

THE WILMINGTON STAR,

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Attention is called to the following reduced rates of subscription, cash in advance.

The Daily Star.

One Year,	$6 00
Six Months,	3 00
Three Months,	1 50
One Month,	50

THE WEEKLY STAR.

One Year,	$1 00
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Three Months,	30

Our telegraphic News service has recently been largely increased, and it is our determination to keep the STAR up to the highest standard of newspaper excellence.

Address,

WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

R. B. KERNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

WINSTON, N. C

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Chart and Book of full directions, enabling any one to Cut and Fit perfectly.

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is a large Magazine of 80 pages of Fashion Notes and Styles, illustrated with about 1,000 Cuts. Sent, post-paid, for 25 cents.

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THIS STYLE ONLY

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Nearly 50,000 sold and giving perfect satisfaction.

Don't pay other companies $40.00 profit on a machine NOT SO GOOD AS THE DEMOREST, but buy direct of the manufacturers. Sent C. O. D.

Write for Circulars.

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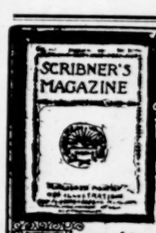

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PEOPLE'S PRESS,

at the low combination rate of $4.00 for both. Send your orders now. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, Salem, N. C.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1887.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:

No. 9 Leaves 5.30 a. m. Mail closes 5 a. m.
" 10 Arrives 11.30 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.20 p.m. Mail closes 6:45 p.m.
" 12 Arrives 12 30 a. m.

Money Order and Register business closes at 6.45 p. m.

—Our friends who wish to pay their subscription to the PRESS in wood will please deliver it an early day.

—The County Superintendent will examine Public School Teachers at the Court House on the second Thursday, Friday and Saturday of December, the 8th, 9th and 10th.

—Improvements are being made in the Salem Mill.

—We learn some $80 was realized at the concert Thursday night

—Rev. M. Baldwin has moved into his new residence on Cherry Street.

—Died, in Winston, on Wednesday night, Robert T. Adams, aged 42 years.

—See advertisement of select humorous and pathetic reading by Prof. Ford.

—H. A. Giersh's residence on Main Street, is rapidly approaching completion.

—The Governor has appointed Julius F. Miller, of Winston, a notary public.

—The Rough and Ready Fire Company was out on parade on Saturday evening.

—Our city fathers have forbidden the use or abuse of the festive firecracker at Christmas.

—Rev. H. O. Lacy is conducting a night school in Winston, and Miss Mary Lewis one in Salem.

—Good, clean, dry Corn Husks are now bought by the N. C. Furniture Co., Salem, N. C., for making mattresses. Call and see them.

—Jack Brown is making considerable improvements in and about his residence in the baseball field.

—Rev. E. Davis, of Shelby, will accept the call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Winston.

—A. C. Vogler has made some improvements in his furniture establishment, enlarging and repainting, &c.

—Monroe Qualls, a colored man Kernersville, dropped dead in Winston, last week, caused, it is said, by drinking

—The Knights of Labor, of Winston, will at an early day make an effort to establish a library and reading room.

☞ Four warm rooms, 16x16, to rent, on Church street. Single or double, 40 cents per week. Apply to C. R. Welfare.

—Rev. C. A. Pickens will preach the funeral of Mrs. Robert Johnson at Mt. Pleasant, Davidson county, on the second Sunday of December, at 11 o'clock.

—John Farabee, who has been visiting relatives in the vicinity of Bethany, Davidson county, intends to return to his home in South Carolina in a few days.

—Wanted by the N. C. Furniture Co., Salem, N. C., clean, dry Corn Husks, for which they will pay ten dollars ($10.00) per ton.

—Rev. Mr. Swain has been appointed by the M. P. Conference as pastor of the M. P. church, Winston. Rev. Mr. Kennett was appointed to Kernersville station.

—The Home Sunday School will give "Bethlehemites," a pleasing Christmas cantata, during the Christmas holidays Elm Street will give "The Songs of Adoration."

—The North Carolina Furniture Store is now shipping furniture to Roxboro, Lexington, Mocksville, Washington, Milton, and other points in North Carolina, and to Winnsboro, S. C.

—Dr. L. S. Burkhead, pastor of the Centenary M. E. church, Winston, died suddenly on Friday evening, at Fayetteville, where he was attending the annual conference of his Church. His age was 64 years.

—Theo. Kimel informs us that minks and water fowls are very troublesome at his fish pond. He set a brush heap on fire, where the minks harbored, and found some half a dozen roasted fish therein.

—The following officers of the Rough and Ready Fire Company have been elected for the ensuing year: Captain, John Shutt; first Lieutenant, F. C. Minung; second Lieutenant, W. C. Grunert; Engineer, T. E Davis; assistant, J. Lineback; Secretary and Treasurer, F. H. Vogler.

—Rev. Mr. Pearson has received a letter from citizens of Salem and Winston, saying that they would send him a petition signed by a large number of people, asking him to make an appointment to hold a meeting here at an early date.

Mr. Pearson has agreed to be here next September, as he is engaged up to that time.

—We learn that last week, two sons of Mr. Erwin Tedder, living near Neatman, Stokes county, went out hunting, and the oldest one being in the hollow, attempted to shoot a squirrel as it ran down the tree, when he accidentally shot his brother, who happened to be in range on the hill. One shot took effect in his forehead, two in his neck, and one in his shoulder. His recovery is thought to be doubtful. —*Sentinel.*

—Poplar, Maple, Ash, Cherry and Walnut Lumber wanted by the N. C. Furniture Co., Salem, N. C.

The Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Long.

When we look ahead or think of fifty years to come, it appears like a long time, and that we can hardly reach that time. But when we have lived the space of fifty years and look back it seems but a few days The "tick" of the clock is slow, yet the last stroke, marking men's life, though very long, will be made, and when it beats the last of his life it does not stop but keeps on with that of another, and when his is marked out another is commenced and so on, until we are lost in wonder at time and space.

For several weeks previous to the 28th of November, two hundred people were pleased with the idea that they were the honored ones to take part in the celebration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Long. The beautiful Indian summer for several days previous to the 28th, looked as though it was preparing to greet the morning with its golden presence. But as day dawned, clouds gathered, the face of the sky was shut out, rain fell and gloom settled over all. Yet we were destined to complete disappointment, for soon a "north wester" came, pushed the clouds off, and out popped the sun making all happy again, and then we were soon on our way to the place of festivity.

Ten o'clock found over a hundred on hand and by 11, 150 were there and dinner commenced. 18 seating themselves at a time; this continued until near sundown, all doing ample justice to the good things set before them, and when all had feasted to their satisfaction, there were cakes piled upon cakes not touched, pies by the load and fowls by the dozen waiting for some to say they were hungry.

The table was complete, all seemed to think that nothing could be added to help it; and while we partook only of what was handed around, which was all that could be desired, it was hard to resist the temptation the table presented, and without a dissenting voice it was pronounced to be the most sumptuous feast they had ever been at.

The company was composed of all ages, from children up to old ladies and gentlemen of 60, 70 and away up in their eighties. Although of all ages, the old seemed to have 20 years taken off of their lives and Jesse as he is familiarly called, being dressed to suit the ago of the young men in the twenties, looked more the young man than the old man of 75. And when the music struck up, to see the movements of Aunt Lucy, one would think she really intended to dance, and although 69 years old, she took the hand of one of the old ladies and said, "let us have a dance, and think of the times fifty years ago when we were jolly around the eight foot fire place in the old log cabin." (They did not dance.)

While the parties did not expect gifts, there were a great many given and in keeping with the occasion, and among these gifts were some by the old ladies that created quite a laugh. Jokes were plentiful and peace and pleasantness certainly dwelt among the guests gathered around the festal board to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the bridal life of Jesse and Lucy Long, nee Moser.

Now for the family record: Jesse never was called upon but once as a witness; never in difficulty with any one. They are the parents of 10 children, 5 boys and 5 girls, one girl dead, 46 grand-children, 11 dead, 3 great-grand-children, all living. The day closed with a march.

O. W. F. DOUB

Germanton *News* copy by request of the family.

—The Chautauqua Reading Circle gave a very pleasant entertainment on Monday evening last. The following programme was observed: Opening song. Reading of minutes and roll call. Duett—Misses Vest and Carmichael. Reading selections from Irving—Miss Lewis. Song—Miss Rondthaler. Reading from Chautauquan—Miss Shore. Piano Solo—Miss Peterson. Address—Mr. Eller. Instrumental Duett—Misses Fisher and Cooper. Recitation—"He and She," Miss Jenkins. Instrumental Piano and Guitar—Misses Van Vleck. Remarks by Jas. T. Lineback. Song by the C. L. S. C. Closing Service—Chautauqua Vesper Service.

Mr. Eller's address was excellent and quite a literary treat.

—C. P. Sides, of the Salem Mill, killed three hogs, averaging fourteen months old, and the net weight was 1063¼ pounds.

C. E. Crist killed two hogs, weighing 320 and 261 pounds net—total 581 pounds. The dried out lard weighed 225 pounds.

—R. D. McCuiston killed a hog last week weighing 460 lbs.

Mrs. Emanuel Fisher slaughtered a fine hog, 14 months old, on Tuesday last, weighing 388 pounds.

—HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December is a worthy representative of this popular monthly. The illustrations are appropriate and beautiful in honor of the festive season. Every article is complete in this number. Such authors as Charles Egbert Craddock, Will Carleton, Wm. Dean Howells, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Wm. Black, and numerous others, make one of the finest and most complete Christmas numbers ever issued. The January number will be an excellent initial number for the new year.

—You talk about special sales on certain days in a month. I propose and I mean it to have special sales every day during December, on nearly all kinds goods received fresh from the great sales in New York. Oil Cloth, Carpet, Silk Handkerchiefs, imitation Silk Handkerchief, Hose, Fire Shovels 5 cents, Boys Boots 65 cents to $1.20, Coffee 20 cents, Sugar 6¼ cents, nice and light, one thousand things that tis unlawful to utter. I mean what I say so call in to-day.

Respectfully
C. R. WELFARE.

Meeting of Forsyth County Farmers Club.

The meeting of the Forsyth county Farmers' Club was held in the Court House in Winston, on Saturday, 26th of Nov. 1887.

The calling of the roll showed 28 delegates present from the subordinate clubs of the county.

Reports from the various subordinate clubs of the county with one or two exceptions show that they are in good working order and are moving onward and upward.

Some few clubs were not represented. Next in order was unfinished business, consisting of the appointment of a county agent for the purchasing of fertilizers and farming machinery. In pursuance of a resolution offered by the Spanish Grove Club, said resolution having in view the appointment of said purchasing agent, and that duty was placed upon the executive committee of the county club which committee will report their proceedings to the next meeting of the county club which will be held at the Court House in Winston on the 4th Saturday in December next at 10 o'clock, a. m. All members of the various subordinate clubs in the county are expected to be present on that day and approve or reject the action of the executive committee.

A. W. BEVEL, Pres. C. C.
E. C. DULL, Sec.

—THE CENTURY for December is indeed a mammoth number. Such writers as Edward L. Wilson, who furnishes a beautifully illustrated article on the Sea of Galilee, Maurice Frances Egan, Brander Matthews, Geo. W. Cable, Frank R. Stockton, Walt Whitman and Edward Eggleston. Our own Senator Ransom gives a sketch of his brigade at Fredericksburg. The illustrations are of the best, and the whole get up is worthy of its well-earned reputation. Its contents are a wonder of variety and instruction.

A Gift For All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of Throat, Chest, or Lungs, are especially requested to call at Dr. V. O Thompson's Drug Store, and get a Trial Bottle Free, Large Bottles $1.

—THE YOUTH'S COMPANION is superior to any Illustrated Family Weekly published. That it is highly appreciated is shown by the fact that it has won its way into 400,000 families. The publishers issue a new Announcement and Calendar, showing increased attractions for the new year, which with sample copies will be sent free to all not familiar with the paper. If $1.75 is sent now, it will pay for THE COMPANION to January, 1889, and you will receive the admirable double Thanksgiving and Christmas Numbers, and other weekly issues to Jan. 1, 1888, free.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Dec. 26, 1887:

Ladies.

Mrs. Julia E. Durham, Mrs. Robert Farmer, Miss Sallie Leinback.

Gentlemen.

Mr. John S. Daniel, D. Kinnaman, Mr. J. B. Leonard, Palmer & Daws, Mr. G. Pollogrius, L. Richardson, Mr. J. W. Russ, W. H. Shuff, D. W. Sink, T. J. Thornton, Harris Yokely.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

The City Sergeant of Danville, Va.

Mr. James Wood, the City Sergeant of Danville, Va., is an old school Virginia gentleman. His word is acknowledged to be as good as his bond. If you want to know how he stands, just write to the Governor of Virginia or any prominent State official. Well, just read Mr Wood's opinion on the best medicine to take in the spring, and thousands of others verify this opinion in all parts of our country:

DANVILLE, VA., April 14, 1887.

Gentlemen—Last spring I required a blood purifier and system tonic. On inquiry of my druggist for such a medicine, he recommended S. S. S. I took a short course of it and it proved a splendid medicine. I regard it as a splendid spring medicine. Yours truly

JAMES WOOD.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Trade Mark — QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY — On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC

Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

DR. J. I. MYERS, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best Iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in my own family."

MR. W. F. BROWN, 527 Main St., Covington, Ky., says: "I was completely broken down in health and troubled with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

DIED.

At his residence near Bethany, on Dec. 1st, Stephen Osborne, in his 62nd year.

Near Abbott's Creek, Dec. 3rd, Mrs. Mahala Orrell, aged nearly 90 years.

At Mt. Airy, on Nov. 25th, John M. Cook, aged 69 years and 4 months.

At his residence in Raleigh, H. D. Coley, ex-State Librarian, aged 70 years.

In Davidson county, Nov. 29th, Rev. Joseph Miller, aged 81 years, 8 months and 25 days.

He was married 3 times; his family connection was large, there being 15 children, 72 grand-children, and 28 great-grand-children. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had been preaching for nearly 40 years. His funeral was attended by a large congregation of relatives and friends. He was a godly man and died in the faith.

Near Whitestown, Boone county, Ind., on December 3rd, Eve Rank, m. n. Lineback, aged 71 years, 10 months and 2 days.

The deceased was born near Old Town, N. C. She leaves a husband and 5 children, 20 grand-children, and many friends to mourn her loss, but she died in good faith, so their loss is her gain. COM.

RECITATIONS.

HUMOROUS & PATHETIC.

ACADEMY CHAPEL

DECEMBER 15--16.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

We announce with pleasure that the Salem Literary Society has secured the services of Prof. S. T. Ford, Professor of Elocution at Van Norman Institute, New York City. He comes well recommended.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE.

The recitals by Prof. S. T. Ford in our chapel on this and last evening were superior to anything of the kind we have had here. They were universally approved and enjoyed. Both in the selection and rendering of the pieces great taste was displayed, and I am persuaded that an excellent moral impression was made, whilst the most hilarious laughter was often evoked. I regard Prof. Ford as a reader of very great excellence.

RICHARD MCILWAINE, D. D., Pres.

Prof. Ford is not only a fine reciter but a singer as well. His rendition of "My Mother's Beautiful Hands," brought tears to every eye.—*Peninsula Methodist.*

:OPENING THIS WEEK.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Salem Bookstore

Elegant Books, Good Cheap Books, Pretty Fancy Articles, Autograph Albums, Lap Tablets, Writing Desks, Work Boxes and Games.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Christmas Cards,

From the Plainest Gilt Edged Card to the finely finished Satin Novelties.

A LOT OF PRETTY

Five Cent Novelties.

TOY BOOKS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM

SALE OF A

HOUSE AND LOT

NEAR SALEM.

BY order of the Superior Court of Forsyth county, I will sell at auction, at the Court-house door, in Winston, on the

24th DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT,

a small house and lot on the Lexington road, adjoining the lands of the undersigned, Henry Reynolds and others. Sale at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

A credit of 6 months will be given, and bond with approved security will be required from the purchaser, drawing 8 per cent. interest from date.

SAMUEL RATLIFF,
Administrator and Commissioner.
Nov. 24th, 1887—4w.

MUNN & Co. PATENTS — ESTABLISHED 1846 — NEW YORK

After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at $3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, we will sell

97 ACRES

of land (more or less), lying on the waters of South Fork of Muddy Creek, adjoining the lands of Samuel Woosley, T. Spaugh and others.

Sale to take place at the old Jesse Mock homestead on

Friday, December 16, 1887, 12 o'clock.

TERMS: One-third cash; balance in six months. Those wishing a good farm had better attend said sale.

A. B. MOCK,
E. M. WEISNER, } *Executors of Jesse Mock, dec'd*
November 16, 1887.

ATTENTION TAX PAYERS.

I am now ready to receive the Corporation taxes. The levy for this year is 40 cents on the $100, $1.20 on the Poll, and $2 Road tax. Please call and pay, the money is needed to pay for street work already done.

L. N. CLINARD,
Collector.

Sept. 26, 1887.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING duly qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late J. M. Charles all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them duly verified to the undersigned, on or before the 6th day of October, 1888, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

And all persons indebted to the estate will please make prompt settlement.

J. P. CHARLES, *Adm'r.*
Oct. 6th, 1887 - 6w.

CHEAP COFFEE.

HOME ROASTED COFFEE AT 18 CTS.

A POUND.

PUT UP IN POUND PACKAGES.

Every Package Contains a Present, in Value from 5 cents to $3.00.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CO.,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FOR SALE BY

J. F. HARRIS, Winston, N. C.

☞ Mention this paper.

Ladies & Everybody

—GO TO—

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT'S,

—FOR YOUR—

MILLINERY & NOTIONS. LADIES BASKETS

largest assortment in town.

Hosiery, Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Rubber Shoes, Buttons, Thread, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Zephyrs and Yarns of all kinds, Knitting Silk, Filling —Silk and Jewelry,—

and a beautiful line of

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

and anything you may want in my line, all at

Very Low Prices

FOR CASH.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE

before buying.

All Orders By Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA.

Nov. 17, 1887-6m.

THIS MEANS YOU.

When in need of Nails, Horseshoes, Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, Stoves, among which may be found

THE CELEBRATED

R. E. LEE COOK,

Farming Implements of all kinds, Machinery of every description, or, in fact, anything in the

HARDWARE LINE

go to R. R. CRAWFORD'S, who keeps a large and complete stock of the best quality of

HARDWARE

which he sells at bottom figures.

DON'T—FORGET—THE—PLACE.

R. R. CRAWFORD,

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

LIBERTY ST., WINSTON, N. C

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,

Agents for Mail Contractors,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A good *track-out* Wagon and Hand Cart for sale. Enquire of

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

NEW BOOKS.—Gretchen, by Mrs. Holmes. Moravian Hymn Books, Gospel Hymns, &c., &c., at Salem Bookstore.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	86 70 to 0 90
Corn, per bushel,	40 to 00
Oats, " "	00 to 35
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 00 to 2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 70
Peas, (white,) " "	0 00 to 00
Beans (col'd,) " "	00 to 1 00
Beans, (white) " "	1 00 to 1 25
Onion Setts, per bushel	0 00 to 00
Pork,	7 to 8
Lard,	8 to 00
Country Meat, (hog round,)	07 to 08
" Hams,	12 to 15
Green Apples, per bushel	0 50 to 0 00
Eggs,	12 to 15
Butter, per pound,	12 to 20
Tallow, " "	8 to 00
Beeswax, " "	00 to 18
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	00 to 0 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 0 00
Cabbage, per pound,	2 to 0 08
Chickens,	13 to 20
Hay	40 to 45

Winston Tobacco Market.

Lugs.—Common, sound,	$ 2.50 to $ 4.00
" Medium,	5.50 to 8.00
" Good,	7.00 to 9.00
" Fine,	13.00 to 16.00
Leaf.—Common,	4.00 to 6.00
" Medium,	7.00 to 9.50
" Good,	10.00 to 14.00
Cutters.—Good,	20.00 to 25.00
" Fine,	30.00 to 35.00
Wrappers.—Common	18.00 to 23.00
" Medium,	25.00 to 35.00
" Good,	27.00 to 38.00
" Fine.	40.00 to 50.00

Dried Fruit Market.

Cherries,	13 cents.
Blackberries,	7 "
Raspberries,	15 "
Whortleberries,	6½ "
Damson Plums,	5 "
½ Unpeeled Peaches,	6 "
½ Unpeeled Peaches,	4 "
Bright Peeled Peaches,	8 "
Fancy Peeled Peaches.	12 "
Ex. Fancy Peeled Peaches,	15 "
½ Apples.	3 to 4 "
Bright Sliced Apples,	4 "
Fancy Sliced Apples,	5 "
Ex. Fancy Sliced Apples,	6 "

CHOICE BOOKS.

Ben Hur, Fair God, Jess, Hornet's Nest, Miss Churchill Silence of Dean Maitland, Earnest Trifler, Lamplighter, Scudder's Stories and Romances, Burglars in Paradise.

Facsimile editions of

Herbert Temple, 1633,
The Complete Angler, 1653,
Pilgrim's Progress, 1678.

The above are quaint volumes and a typographical curiosity.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GEMS.

Inkstands, Jewel Boxes, Scarf Pins and Mineral Cabinets.

Curious and valuable.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

BLAIR'S STATIONERY

for Schools and Correspondence at Manufacturers' Prices.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

—Just received at the Salem Bookstore, Irish Linen note paper in boxes with envelopes, Pele Mele or decorated note paper and envelopes, Novels, Poems, Ready Reckoners, &c., cheaper than ever.

NOTICE.

BLACKSMITHING.

I now occupy the house formerly occupied by H. A. Giersh, in Salem, on Shallowford Street near the Tanyard, where I am prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY,

at reasonable prices. I shall be glad to see my many old customers and the public generally.

J. D. SWAIM.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 10, 1887-1m.

Commercial College of KY. UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, KY.

Cheapest & Best Business College in the World.

Highest Honor and Gold Medal over all other Colleges, at World's Exposition, for System of Book-Keeping and General Business Education. 8000 Graduates in Business. 15 Teachers employed. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Stationery and Board, about $90. Short-Hand, Type-Writing & Telegraphy, specialties. No Vacation. Enter Now. Graduates Guaranteed Success.

For circular, address Ephraim W. Smith, Principal, or Wilbur R. Smith, President, Lexington, Ky.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises.	Sores,	Saddle Galls
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD-OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his workbench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it as long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

Winston, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1887.

To Our Customers and the Public.

Notwithstanding this has been a hard year on every one we have done more business than in any previous year—one-fifth more. Our large increase is mainly to the fact that we

HANDLE GOODS, HONEST GOODS,

Buy them from first hands in large quantities at the lowest package prices and

Sell Them as Low as Possible,

to make a living out of our business. We are pleased to state that both our stock this Fall has never been equaled. We sell goods from our Retail Departments only

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

FOR CASH,

and we are at no loss. No house in this country carries so full a line of Goods as we do. Our stock of

SHOES AND BOOTS

comprises more than four hundred cases—not a shoddy pair in the lot. Fifty cuses RUBBER SHOES. We can fit and suit Children, Misses, Boys Ladies and Gentlemen, with BAY STATE Shoes and Boots and ZIEGLER SHOES. THE 2 BEST BRAND OF GOODS MADE. Also have a full line of other Shoes and Boots.

DRESS GOODS,

Flannels, Linseys, Shawls, Cloaks, Jerseys, Hoods, Hosiery, Merino Underwear, Blankets, Gloves and Notions, Jeans, Cassimeres, &c., in greater variety than ever before.

IMMENSE STOCK OF HATS, CAPS,

Hardware, Wooden Ware, Drugs, Groceries, Oils, Leather, Ropes, School Books, Stationery, Trunks, Grass Seeds, &c.

WE CANNOT ENUMERATE

the one hundredth part of our stock in a newspaper column. We invite all to come and examine our goods before buying. We will make it to your interest. Remember that you can come nearer

GETTING EVERYTHING YOU WANT

at wholesale or retail at our house than in any house in the State.

Yours Very Respectfully,

HINSHAW & MEDEARIS.

BEVAN THE JEWELLER

HAVING REMODELED AND GREATLY IMPROVED HIS STORE ROOM has just opened a large assortment of novelties for the holiday trade, FLORENTINE STATUARY IN GROUPES, SINGLE FIGURES, PLAQUES, ANIMALS, &c., to which attention is invited; also the largest stock of best

QUADRUPLE SILVER PLATED WARE

ever exhibited in the Piedmont section. His stock of GENTS and LADIES FINE GOLD WATCHES and WATCH CHAINS is new and elegant, also shows a line of beautiful PARLOR MANTEL CLOCKS warranted first class time keepers. In ladies jewelry his stock is large and elegant, and too numerous to mention in detail.

GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES

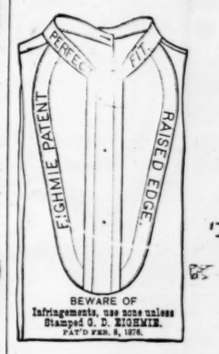
being a favorite present for gentlemen, a handsome variety is shown. Our patrons and the public are cordially invited to see our new goods and novelties when looking for presents.

Dec. 8, 1887-3m.

"EIGHMIE" PATENT SHIRT.

PATENT BOSOM.

FINE DRESS SHIRT.



BEST IN THE WORLD

TRY THEM ONCE

and you will use no other.

'10,000,000 NOW IN USE.

SOLD ONLY AT THE

EIGHMIE SHIRT AGENCY.

FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN,

SALEM, N. C.

June 9, 1887-tf.

HARDWARE.

McCormick	MACHINERY	HARNESS
MOWERS & REAPERS.	of all kinds.	of all styles.
Clipper and F. F.	ENGINES & BOILERS.	Manufactured by us
PLOWS.	Mill Supplies,	and Guaranteed
Hoes, Traces,	Belting and Oils.	1st CLASS.
Hames, &c.	Corn and Flour Mills.	Patent Riveted Collars.

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

☞ Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.

March 25-6m.

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

—1888—

Now ready and for sale by

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

SALEM, N. C.

E. A. GRIFFITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
WINSTON, N. C.

OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE.

Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts. Strict attention given to all business, especially to collection of claims.

☞ Will negotiate loans on the best of security. Mar. 4, '86—tf.

T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

Simulated Celerity.

Some old doctor of divinity wrote a book entitled "How to Choose a Wife." The rules that the dear old man laid down would work well in buying a Christmas turkey; but the essayist knew little of the intricacies of female character or he would have realized how easy it was to simulate the attributes which he considered necessary for a perfect wife. Tenderness is one of the virtues that any stony-hearted coquette can affect. The ancient divine had evidently waited for a lady to dress, for he mentioned the desirability of expedition in the matters of the toilet. I once knew a girl who would go to her room at 2 o'clock and make every preparation for elegant street attire—all but putting on her hat. That was because at 5 o'clock she was going to drive with an ancient adorer whom she wanted to catch. Over all her paraphernalia she put a touching loose wrapper. William Henry would arrive.

"O, my goodness!" would cry the deceitful fair one, "I didn't dream it was so late; but I'll be ready in one minute."

Then, to the surprise and delight of the gentleman, she would return in no time, putting on her gloves; and he would subsequently tell his friends that no girl who ever lived could dress as quickly as his Mary Ann. He married her, and during the honeymoon he discovered the fraud. The mere crimping of the expeditious dresser's hair was the business of an hour.—*Chicago Tribune.*

How to Dress the Hair.

The question of dressing the hair becomingly is one that agitates many feminine breasts, and is understood by comparatively few women. The idea of adopting a certain style of coiffure merely because it happens to be the fashion is ridiculous. There should be no such thing as fashion in this important matter.

A woman ought to dress her hair according to her face, but in nine cases out of ten this is precisely what she does not do. Fixed rules cannot of course be laid down as to the proper method of procedure in hairdressing, but there are several general precepts that may be followed by young and old with impunity. For instance, a long, narrow face demands that the hair be somewhat puffed at the sides so that a proper harmony of proportion be maintained. A contrary course should be observed if the countenance be round and full. Nothing can be more ill-adapted to a short, fat face than bushy curls surrounding it. Yet fat women nearly always arrange their hair in curls and puffs exaggerated to a degree corresponding to the amount of adjacent adipose tissue. A slight cramping of the hair relieves otherwise severe outlines and is always becoming; but there is a great difference between soft waves and bushy curls. Above all things hold in abject abhorrence that terrible and hideous article known as "front." There never was a false wiff or semi-wig that did not by its very appearance proclaim its true name to the world. To mistake a false front for the wearer's own hair is just as possible as to mistake a wooden leg or a glass eye for real flesh and blood. A false front is a glaring fraud to which no self-respectiug woman will lend herself. If she has the misfortune to be bald let her buy an entire wig and make no secret of its possession. But to deliberately fasten back her own locks to pin upon her forehead a stiff, ungainly row of curls or bangs cut from somebody else's head constitutes an exhibtion of bad taste that amounts almost to a crime. The greatest beauty would be heavily weighted by a false front, while to an ugly woman it is a millstone.—*Mail and Express.*

Pictures of Handsome Hands.

Women with pretty hands and wrists have found a new way of preserving their charms for the delight of coming generations. They go the photographer and have their hands photographed. Some New York photographers are beginning to make a specialty of reproducing handsome hands.

It is hard to say where the idea came from. In all probability it is a modification of the custom that the Englishwoman has got into of having her feet and ankles reproduced in marble. The American woman has not reached the marble fashion yet and it is hoped that she never will.

It is quite natural that a young woman with handsome hands should wish to preserve a semblance of their charm by means of the photographer's art, for hands and wrists, like cheeks and lips, lose their beauty as the years go by. In time wrists become too plump and wrinkles gather about joints and knuckles. The skin becomes dry and brown and the palm loses its delicate tinge of new-blown rose. There are few things more handsome than a young and perfect hand.

Hands are photographed on glass negatives in the same manner as ordinary pictures are made. The hand, wrist and forearm are placed against a dark background in a strong light in front of the camera. The ordinary exposure of a plate is then made. Black velvet makes an excellent background. All the beautiful curves and dimples of the hand are clearly shown. The wrinkles, however, are left out.

"It is a very pretty custom," said a photographer who has some pictures of pretty hands displayed in his showcase. "Why shouldn't a young lady have a picture of her hand as well as of her face? A picture of that kind is a nice thing for a young lady to send to her female friends and her near relatives. Sometimes these pictures are sent elsewhere. A young lady came in here a short time ago in a great hurry for a picture of her hand. She wanted it for a particular day for a particular purpose. We dropped a lot of other work and pushed that picture through with a rush. I learned afterwards that she sent that picture of her hand in reply to a proposal of marriage. What is still better, her heart went with it.—*New York World.*

Fashion Notes.

Plaided moire is the latest novelty in silks.

Silks veiled with lace are still stylish for young girls.

Tarnished metal braids are used in decoration of out garments and also costumes as well.

A rather senseless yet quite becoming sleeve is that which has lengthwise tucks on the upper arm.

A pretty fashion in vests is in white broad cloth heavily braided with white silk or worsted braid.

Hem stitching and faggoting is a favorite method of finishing fine lingerie for infants' clothing.

The wild West hat is strangely enough from London. It is of wide brim with an edge of fluffy beaver.

A novelty in hats is that which is of double-faced felt, the edges of which are pinked to show both colors.

Changeable silks and changeable ribbons are both used this season in combination with wollen fabrics.

The small poke, or the "Bo Peep" bonnets are still very popular, and are seen in some beautiful models.

Plaided or cross barred silks are used for petticoats for street dresses and the stripes of color are usually of satin on a silk ground.

Little children's hats are of colored velvets with soft crowns. A bright scarlet with white or black trimmings is quite stylish.

A rage for scarlet and white combinations exists this season, and toilettes for all sorts of occasions are made in this combination.

The spangled bonnets look a little outre at first, but will doubtless be quite generally worn, as they are decidedly novel this season.

Copper braids and also the same metal in threads among silks in the embroidered bands which decorate indoor costumes are quite effective.

There is nothing so pretty and becoming for ladies with young figures as the shirred basque, when it is made in soft fabrics, and it bids fair to be very popular this season.

Many skirts are made without front or side draperies, the material being pleated down the middle of the front, flat on the sides, or gathered there and massed in great fulness behind.

Pinked frills of silk or clusters of pretty ribbon bows appear as face trimmings in some of the new French bonnets. The irregularity of the frills makes them almost as becoming as velvet.

Wide Breton vests are pretty for youthful dresses. They are now made to reach only to the waist line, being embroidered across the top like a yoke, and draped at the waist by a soft sash or a stiff-pointed belt.

The Carpet Beetle.

Although the ravages of the carpet beetle take place during the summer months, the larvæ are lying deposited in the cracks of the floor along the carpet, and there is no better time than the present for killing them by the wet-cloth and hot-iron process, the safest and most effective of any. The carpet beetle, which is commonly, but with no good reason, called the buffalo moth, is a dermestoid beetle whose scientific name is *Anthrenus scrophulariæ*. It is a foreigner and was introduced into this country from Europe in 1872. It has since made itself at home in every part of the United States. It is about one-twelfth of an inch long, and is prettily marked with regular patches of waite and red upon a prevailing black ground. It feeds upon the pollen of flowers, of which it gives the preference to spiræa. It is destructive to carpets, and to nearly all animal substances, in the larval state. Carpet linings give protection against the pests to all of the carpet they underlie, but the part of the carpet near the baseboard is unprotected, and is liable to be infested and eaten by them. It is there that defensive measures should be applied. The beetles are nearly proof against ordinary moth exterminators, and call for stronger remedies. Benzine is one of the best of them; it is efficient, simple, not dangerous, and easily applied. It can be poured on from a tin can having a slender spout, with a nozzle that will let out a stream as large as a knitting needle. Naphtha, kerosene oil and gasoline are remedies of similar charater and likewise easily used in the summer where there is no stove heat. They are dangerous, however, to use by lamplight or where there is a furnace fire. Kerosene and naphtha are a little objectionable on account of their odor; kerosene also on account of its greasiness, and gasoline on account of its inflammability. Ironing wet cloths applied over the edges of the carpet is recommended; the beetles are killed by the steam that is generated. Painting with corrosive sublimate bedbug poison is a sovereign remedy for all vermin. The beetle does its worst work in June, July and August. The larvæ live in the cracks of the floor during the winter, and it is feared that under the present methods of heating the habit of producing a second brood in the colder months is likely to be induced.—*Boston Transcript.*

How Talmage Talks.

Speaking of Rev. Dr. Talmage and the Brooklyn Tabernacle a correspondent says in the Detroit *Tribune*:—It is really marvelous the crowds that throng to this church, not only Sunday morning an evening, but also to hear this great man lecture Friday evenings. The great auditorium which seats 6,000 people has been supplemented with two additional rooms built at great expense the past summer. The singing is congregational, with an accompaniment of organ and cornet. At the close of the voluntary Mr. Talmage passes quietly in from the vestry room upon the platform, on which is one arm chair and a small stand for a bible and hymn book. He takes his seat and the huge congregation rise and sing the long metre doxology. During this Mr. Talmage remains seated, but is not quiet. He moves restlessly, puts his hand to his head, takes up his book, drinks a few swallows of water, and is evidently ill at ease, awkward and nervous. There is nothing clerical in his dress, unless it be the color, which is black. He wears a turn down color, a plain black tie and a vest cut to show a V of white linen.

After the doxology he makes a short prayer and reads, with explanations, a chapter from the new testament, during the reading of which 6,000 to 8,000 persons listen intently. Singing follows and then the sermon is preached, and a half dozen reporters seated each side of the long pulpit platform take notes which are flashed all over the country for the Monday papers.

It is impossible to describe one of Mr. Talmage's sermons. They are so simple that any child can understand them, and yet they are strong, forcible and always to the point. He takes some topic of the day and dresses it up in gospel shape, not sensationally, as do many of to-day's clergy, but from a moral standpoint. He usually preaches an hour without notes, but there are no signs of weariness in the great mass of listening faces upturned to him. At the close of the sermon he makes a short prayer and the large congregation passes out.

A Doctor's Yarn.

At the opening in New York city of the railroad men's building, erected by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M Depew made a most interesting address, in the course of which he related the following:

When I was a student at Yale college I used to spend my vacations occasionally with a good old doctor up in Westchester county, on the sound, who had been fixed in a certain rut twenty years before I went there, and as we drove around the country during my vacations year after year, and came to a certain place, he would say: "Well, that is the place where a man whom I knew very well used to argue with me about the intelligence of the clam; he insisted upon it that the clam was not appreciated, and one day when he was digging for them his foot slipped and he fell into the mud; when he came up a clam was fastened on his nose, and, as the blood streamed from his proboscis, he shouted 'There, don't you see a clam is full of fun?'" Then we came to a little nook in the valley, and he would say: "When I first came to practice medicine over here I had no horse and wagon. I was called to visit a man who had injured himself in some way, and I thought I would cut across lots, but when I got over the fence a bull had possession, and he did not want any visitors who had not properly presented their cards in advance, and the result was that he assisted me over the gate." And so the old man would go his rounds every day and tell these and other artless stories, and his horse, which he had had for twenty years, always stopped and looked back in the carriage at the places where the clam and the bull and the other tales were due.

Oscar Wilde has become the editor of an English fashion magazine. Public opinion is about equally divided as to whether or not he will cut his hair.—*Chicago Journal.*

WORDS OF WISDOM.

A man must ask leave of his stomach to be a happy man.

Itching ears welcome itching tongues, and both make bad worse.

He who wants to do a great deal of good at once will never do any.

Dishonesty in the church is really crippling the church more than anything else.

Let us always hope well of a cause that is good in itself and beneficial to mankind.

Cleverness is a sort of genius for instrumentality. It is the brain of the hand.

It takes a first-class preacher and a first-class hearer to get up a first-class sermon.

Society reaps the fruit of the virtues of all the members who comprise it; and in proportion as each apart is made better, the whole must flourish.

A man's desires always disappoint him, for though he meets with something that gives him satisfaction, yet it never thoroughly answers his expectations.

True good breeding is nothing more than the practice of the common principles of humanity and good nature extended to all the concerns of human life.

It is no wonder if he who reads, converses and meditates improves in knowledge. By the first the man converses with the dead, by the second with the living, and by the third with himself; so that he appropriates to himself all the knowledge which can be got from those who have lived and from those now alive.

A Redoubtable Female Warrior.

People in Constantinople are interested in the presence among them of Kara Fatma, the redoubtable female warrior of Kurdistan, who has come on a brief visit to the Turkish capital. Her deeds of daring date back to the beginning of the Crimean war, when she led a large body of Turkish volunteers, who fought with singular daring for Turkey. The Ottoman Government remembers her services and requites them with a monthly pension of 5,000 piastres—a sum that in her own frugal home allows her to live with ease. She is tall, thin, with a brown, hawk-like face; her cheeks are the color of parchment, and seamed with scars. Wearing the national dress of the sterner sex she looks like a man of forty, not like a woman who will never again see seventy-five. Slung across her shoulders, in Cossack fashion, is her long sabre, with its jeweled hilt; decorations shine and sparkle on her breast, while the stripes across her sleeves show her to be a captain in the Ottoman army. Watching the interesting figure pass along the streets of Stambul, one is reminded of an episode in the campaign of General Lespinasse, in the Dobrudja some little time before the allied armies landed in the Crimea. While smoking and chatting one day in his tent with several of his brother officers, the General heard at a distance a strange music, a medley of drums and clarinets, tom-toms and piercing human cries. Whence came this weird minstrelsy? All the men in camp turned out to listen to it and discern its origin, when from over the hills they saw a band of some 300 horsemen approaching them at full gallop. At their head rode a brown-faced woman, with flashing eyes and lissome limbs, the very picture of an Amazon. Vaulting from her saddle, she gravely saluted General Lespinasse, and through an interpreter told him that she had come to fight the Russians, both she and her brave Kurds being completely at his service. That night her men were quartered in camp with the French troops; but they were ill-pleased to be so billeted. They wanted their independence, and not even their mistress and leader should barter it away for them. By daybreak they were in their saddles, riding off across the hills to meet the dawn, to the sound of that weird, strident music, which had proclaimed their approach.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Life of a Marine.

When they are in the navy yard this is the order of life for the gallant soldier tars: They are called from their rosy slumber by the shrill notes of the fife and the rat-tat of the drum at the hour of six, after which the roll call is held and the men are detailed off to "police duty," as it is called, which means "chores," such as cleaning the rooms, sweeping them, fixing the walks and the like. This is for only a quarter of an hour. The men then get ready for breakfast, which is served at half past seven. At half past eight the roll is again called and the men show up under arms, in belt and musket. At a quarter to nine they mount guard. Usually about thirty-five or forty a day are detailed for this duty. There are three relief-guards. The first goes on at nine and is relieved at eleven, which second guard is relieved at one, and the first returns again at three, and so on during the day. When they are off they can sit and smoke or sleep in the guard house. At half past ten drill takes place and lasts one hour. On Saturdays and Sundays there is no drill, but every other day of the week it is a regular duty. At one, dinner. At half-past one the roll call again—the "liberty" call—and all the blue-shirted boys can get off till the following morning at half-past seven except those on guard duty or who are punished for some offense by a week's, fortnight's or month's removal for the outing privilege. If they come back a little the worse for wear and carrying too heavy a topsail they are run into the guard house till they recover. If they come back late, punishment is given according to the character of the belated and the reason for his tardiness.

The marine enlists for five years and then may re-enlist for the same term and keep this up as long as he is able to work and wishes to be a marine. This is the monthly tariff of wages for five different enlistments: Sergeant major, $52, $27, $28, $29, $30; quarter-master sergeant, the same; drum major, $22, $26, $27, $28, $29; first sergeant, the same; sergeant, $17, $21, $22, $23, $24; corporal, $15, $19, $20, $21, $22; drummers and fifers get the same as the privates—viz., $13, $17, $18, $19, $20.—*New York Herald.*

Half Bird, Half Fish.

Count Joachim Pfell, the German African explorer, gives the following account of a mysterious creature seen on the coast of the Ulanga district: "We often saw an animal in the water which we first believed to be a serpent, from its movements, and from the fact that only now and then it appeared on the surface for a few seconds. Once, when we shot at it, we were surprised to see it rise out of the water and fly away. Afterward wo succeded in obtaining one or two of the curious creatures. It was about the size of a large tame duck, with black plumage and a metallic lustre. On its wings we noticed a few very light yellow feathers. The neck was very long and thin, and ended in a long, pointed beak, at the edge of which were two rows of sharp teeth. At first sight no head was visible, and the neck appeared to end only in a beak. The whole body of the bird is under water while swimming, only the long neck being seen. If it was frightened it disappeared altogether under the water, or flew rapidly away. Another peculiarity we noticed was that when the bird had left the water it lay down on a bush, with outstretched wings, to dry. The flesh of this creature has an unpleasant oily flavor."

It isn't the man with the biggest library who is the best informed. Generally he has to yield gracefully to the man who has only a dozen books, and reads em.—*Somerville Journal.*

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Winter Care of Cows.

The arrangement of the barn and yard should be such as to reduce the labor as much as possible. Excessive warmth is not conducive to robustness, health or profit. If a man's house is kept closed up and heated with stoves to a temperature of eighty degrees, and his food and drink are all taken hot with a view to preventing the effects of the cold and to insure more comfort, the dwellers in that house will become sick or diseased; the impure air will poison the blood; the warmth will relax the skin, dry it and open the pores, and the slightest draft will cause a fit of shivering and induce dangerous colds. It is in precisely such houses that sore throat, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and othes diseases are so frequent, while in the house where the windows are thrown open to the breezes, and the cold, brisk, pure air is welcomed, and exercise and health give warmth, fed by the abundant oxygen of the fresh air coursing through the blood, there are health and vigor and comfort. It is the same in the dairy. Pleuro-pneumonia invades those herds which are kept in close, warm, unwholesome stables, and the dreaded tuberculosis finds there its prey; while from the wide airy stable, well ventilated and filled with pure cold air, the well fed cows will emerge to frolic in the snow, and enjoy themselves in the bright sunshine and the crisp air, when the thermometer marks down nearly to zero. Except in stormy weather, the cows should spend at least three or four hours every day in the yard, picking some rough feed and getting water and exercise.—*American Agriculturist.*

How to Make Cider Vinegar.

Vinegar can easily be made from many different substances, but in a country abounding in apples there is no excuse for making it for domestic use from anything but the best. Pure cider vinegar is easily though not rapidly made by the natural process, and when thus made is healthful and free from all the objections attached to the manufactured article, and never disappoints the housekeeper by degenerating to insipidity or eating up her pickles by extreme acidity. When made in large quantities from the orchard the making begins as soon as enough apples have fallen to furnish a supply. These are ground in the cider mill, as for cider, and may be pressed at once, but a better way is to keep the pomace in large vats or casks until it has become quite sour, when the cider is pressed out and again put into vats or casks to remain until well settled, when the clear liquor is drawn off into barrels not quite full. These barrels ought to be kept in the sun covered with boards for a protection to the barrels until cold weather sets in, when the barrels are removed to the vinegar-house, which should have a stove to keep it warm in the winter and hasten the process.

The barrels ought to be iron-hooped and well painted, as it is desirable, though not indispensable, to expose them to the sun in the warm autumn days, and for large operators a vinegar-house that can be warmed artificially is desirable. Many, however, keep their sour cider in cellars or barns until spring, when it is again exposed to the sun and a circulation of air, for a cellar is not a good place for making vinegar. The bungholes should be kept covered with pieces of mosquito net or other material that will keep out the flies. The bungs must not be put in except temporarily for at least a year, and where the barrels are in a position that does not require frequent moving it is better to keep the bungs open for a much longer time, as the vinegar will continue to grow strong if exposed to the air until two or three years old.

The loss by evaporation and leakage is from one-fourth to a third of the whole quantity, but as a compensation pure cider vinegar two and three years old will bear an addition of rain water, sometimes equal to the loss and still be strong enough to meet all requirements. Indeed, the dilution with water is generally necessary to some degree, as in many cases the old vinegar is too acid to be agreeable, and the cider in the first stage of making is often slow in turning to the acid state on account of an excess of saccharine matter, which is corrected by a proper addition of soft water. The natural process may be hastened by occasionally turning the cider out of one barrel into another, exposing it more fully to the air, also by the addition of a gallon of strong vinegar or a little mother to each barrel. Sometimes trickling it down through beech chips or shavings is practised for a more rapid making, but people who have large orchards and make large quantities never resort to any of the questionable methods sometimes used by manufacturers for making what they call cider vinegar quickly, but are content to wait on the natural process and find their compensation in the higher value placed on their products by their customers.—*New York World.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Mixing milk is considered injurious to the yield of butter.

In preparing products for market, try to please purchasers.

A clover root in the soil is the promise of increased fertility, and no farm ever had too many of them.

Turnips are excellent for sheep. In England the sheep and the turnips are considered the rent-payers.

Keep the chickens on clear runs and away from the manure heaps, if you want them to be free from gapes.

As a few acres well tilled is best for the cultivator, so a small herd well-cared for is best for the stockman.

If the bottom lands are dry enough old ditches should be cleaned out and new ones opened where required.

The manure crop is one of the most valuable on the farm, yet how many are prone to allow it to go to waste!

Dairies, in many sections, use plenty of corn meal and mill feed, owing to the remunerative prices for butter and cheese.

Keep the ground open around fruit trees until they are ready to bear. Select such crops to be grown near them as require frequent hoeing.

It may not be known that sheep left in the pasture all night with other cattle are seldom injured by dogs. They will be friendly with any animal that is kind to them, so that the cattle serve as a protection.

The *Poultry Yard* points out two dangerous periods in the growth of young chicks, when they require very nourishing food: First, when about two or three weeks old, with the plumage making rapid growth; second, when they begin to put off their first feathers and assume their mature plumage.

The sensible farmer will provide comfortable quarters for his poultry as surely as for his horses or cows. He will see that they are well ventilated, free from rat invaders, sunny and large enough for the number of fowls he proposes to keep. He will not forget to provide sand for them to dust in.

Trimming an apple tree does not mean that one must go into the orchard and hack away with an axe and saw simply to cut away a certain proportion of wood, but the trees should be evenly trimmed and no limbs removed except such as may benefit the tree by being cut off. Where a limb has commenced to decay it should be removed, however, as it may be caused by disease. Especially is this necesear with pear trees, which are subject to blight.

IS MAN A BAROMETER?

Why Is It That Certain Winds Always Make Rheumatics Cringe With Pain?

Eighty-six per cent. of the signal service weather predictions are accurate!

The only indications our fathers had for foretelling weather were aching limbs, twinging joints and painful corns!

These, though crude, were usually correct. The body is unquestionably an excellent barometer, and physicians often prescribe a change of air, so that the system may find an agreeable atmospheric condition.

Weather changes indicate themselves by pains called rheumatism. Why bad weather should cause such pains is a mystery!

Does the pain really lie dormant in the blood, to be made active only when the wind blows from some unfavorable quarter?

Last week a prominent man left town on a business trip. Two days later he, who had always been apparently strong and well, was sent home a corpse—"Rheumatism of the heart!"

Rheumatism is like the Indian in ambush, sure to kill you if not killed by you. It is to patient and physician one of the most vexatious of diseases.

At first many thought it to be a trouble of the joints, but all outward applications left the cause unbenefited.

Then, making like pains in the muscles, it was thought to be a muscular disease; but the same unsatisfactory results followed external treatment.

Now, however, it is universally acknowledged that rheumatism is "a fiery condition of the blood caused by the presence of uric acid in the system!"

Everybody dreads rheumatism.

It is very prevalent at this changing time of the year. It was formerly seldom known except among those who worked much out of doors. Now it invades the hut, the palace, the executive mansion, the senate chamber, and the throne room; all sorts and conditions and races of men and women it attacks at all times, and all fear it!

Mrs. Swift (wife of Dr. Lewis Swift, the famous comet finder of Rochester, N. Y.) was one of its recent victims; and how very common it is among ladies!

She suffered great anguish and fear!

Why does this acid remain in the system?

The kidneys being diseased cannot remove the acid as in health, hence the system is poisoned by its presence, and rheumatic pains, stiff joints, tendons and muscles are the result. There is but one scientific treatment, to regulate the kidneys by Warner's safe cure, and to "put out the fire in the blood" by Warner's safe rheumatic cure. These world renowned remedies, taken by bottles in alternation, as they should be, neutralize the uric acid already in the blood, and prevent further accumulation.

Mrs. Dr. Swift used these remedies with great success, in alternation, and was completely restored to health.

We understand that the proprietors guarantee them with the strongest assurances, but this was scarcely necessary, for is not their praise in everybody's mouth?

We cannot prevent the ill wind blowing, but we can get the better of it by so fortifying the system that we can ignore it when it is doing the worst to "give us a pain."

Self-Mutilation of Crabs.

A letter from Paris records a very curious and remarkable series of observations by two scientists upon the self-mutilation of crabs. If the extremity of a limb be injured, or a violent pain be brought about, the limb is dropped by the animal. The process is as follows: The animal raises the limb until it rests against the protruding edge of the shell just overhead; then, by powerful contractions of the muscle which had raised the limb, assisted by the counter muscle, the limb is broken and drops off. The reason for such a spontaneous mutilation, which must be very painful and wearing upon the organism, appears to be in the fact that when limbs are thus torn off little if any bleeding follows, while, if a limb be cut, profuse bleeding follows, to the danger of the animals life. This process has been observed to take place in many kinds of crabs—indeed, almost all species—some species of lobsters, and even in spiders and vertebrates.

While fishing from a rowboat near Orange City, Fla., Mr. John Thursby tied his line to the bow and laid down for a nap. When he awoke he was three miles up stream and a big catfish was tugging away at the line for dear life. The fish weighed over twenty pounds.

Years Teach More Than Books.

Among other valuable lessons imparted by this teacher is the fact that for a very long time Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has been the prince of liver correctives and blood purifiers, being the household physician of the poor man, and the able consulting physician to the rich patient, and praised by all for its magnificent service and efficacy in all diseases of a chronic nature, as malarial poisoning, ailments of the respiratory and digestive systems, liver disease and in all cases where the use of an alterative remedy is indicated.

EVEN reckoning makes lasting friends, and the way to make reckonings even is to make them often.

Delicate Diseases

of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

PETROLEUM has been found in Egypt at a depth of 1,310 feet.

A Total Eclipse

of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivalled in bilious disorders, impure blood, and consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

BE THERE are 426 consular agents attached to the consular service of the United States.

Offer No. 171.

FREE!—To MERCHANTS ONLY: A genuine Meerschaum Smoker's Set (five pieces), in satin-lined plush case. Address at once, R. W. TANSILL & Co., 55 State Street, Chicago.

The Special Offer

of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, which we have published, includes the admirable Double Holiday Numbers for Thanksgiving and Christmas, with colored covers and full-page pictures, twenty pages each. These, with the other weekly issues to January 1, 1888, will be sent free to all new subscribers who send $1.75 for a year's subscription to January, 1889. THE COMPANION has been greatly enlarged, is finely illustrated, and no other weekly literary paper gives so much for so low a price.

The Wonderful K-Wren Remedies.

Probably the greatest success in the way of a patent medicine that has ever been brought out is that which Mr. Charles D. Keep, of 49 Exchange Place, New York, is now bringing to the attention of the public. During the past few months the K-Wren Remedies have jumped into popular use, and everybody who uses them has but one thing to say, viz.: That they are the greatest and most magical remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all forms of throat and nasal diseases ever discovered. See advertisement in another column of this paper.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken Chi na, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro

Chronic Catarrh

Cannot be cured by local applications. It is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease and soon effects a permanent cure. At the same time Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the whole system and makes you feel renewed in strength and health. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh and it has done me a great deal of good. I recommend it to all within my reach."—LUTHER D. ROBBINS, East Thompson, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE GEM CRAYON, Best Portrait in the SIX DOLLARS; size 18x22, with 3-inch frame country for the money Your choice gilt or flowered oak. C. O. D. charges for freight and boxing. May inspect and return it not satisfactory. Would cost $12 through traveling agents. No deposit. Send photograph direct. THE GEM CRAYON, 28 East 14th Street, New York City

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich

Pensions to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for circulars. COL. L. BING & WASHINGTON, D. C

GOLD is worth $500 per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers

"HASTE MAKES WASTE."

"What!!! Have you finished your washing? I had much less than you and you are through first. What soap do you use?"

"It isn't the soap. Use washing powder and you will get through in half the time; it does the work for you."

"I know it will, but the clothes won't last half so long; we've tried it. We use Ivory Soap altogether; it cleans more easily and quickly than any other kind, and I find the clothes last as long again. My folks won't let me use washing powder."

"Of course they won't, neither will mine, but I use it anyhow. I don't care to save their clothes at the expense of my time and back."

Reader, which do you value most, your laundress' time and back, or your clothes? If the latter, then don't let her use washing powder.

MESSRS. PROCTER & GAMBLE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dear Sirs:—The sample of Ivory Soap received from you is an excellent Laundry Soap, of great purity and more than average cleansing power.

Very respectfully yours,

The John C. Green School of Science, Princeton, N. J., Dec. 12th, 1882.

H. B. CORNWALL, PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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Blinded By Fireflies

I was once riding in Sind, the second march beyond Jacobabad, and for several miles at midnight my way laid through woodland, writes Phil Robinson in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. A straight road, at least twelve feet wide, had been driven through it for our artillery and wagons to go by, and it was as soft and flat as tan. Had the night been pitch dark I could have cantered the whole way. But, as it happened, the place was abaze with fireflies, and I could not see an inch before me. Whenever there was a natural glade or break in the vegetation, to the right or left, there at once opened out a glittering vista of these dancing, flickering creatures.

You could see, apparently, a road, lamplighted, straight before you. But turn round. It was the same behind you. There was a straight road. Look to the right or to the left. There, too, stretching away into a hazy confusion of twinkling points, were straight roads, too. Stupidly mazed I once turned my horse's head round; but the beast was more sensible than I and told me the right direction, and I hastened to it.

But to speak of fireflies being a help to the traveler is utter nonsense; they are the most provoking, distracting mischief makers possible. Leave a path alone, and even on the darkest night a sober man may learn to distinguish it. But light up tens of millions of fireflies in the bushes on either side, in all the openings in the undergrowth, and the path, even though twelve feet wide and straight as an arrow, is nowhere.

"Tanist" Stones.

In Ireland and the Scottish Highlands many "tanist" stones have been found. These are generally portions of the sold rock projecting above the neighboring surface; and on the tanist stone is carved the impression of a very large human foot. Why the impression is invariably so large has been a puzzling question to antiquaries. An ancient Celtic authority asserts, however, that the feet of the Picts were so large that when the men were slain in battle they did not fall, but the upper part of their bodies, as it were, "hung," for their feet, owing to their immense proportions, retained their normal position flat on the ground. When a new King or Chief succeeded to power he installed himself by placing his right foot in the carved impression, at the same time saying that he was by right installed in his possessions, and would walk into his ancestors footsteps. Thus he stepped into a dead man's shoes. *Glasgow Herald.*

DAYLIGHT.

If a gentleman by the name of Day volunteers to throw the light of his experience into the darkened places of misery, so that others may go and do as he has done and enjoy life, may not be reasonably called daylight? As for instance, take the case of Captain Sargent S. Day, Gloucester, Mass., who writes April 16, 1881: "Some time ago I was suffering with rheumatism. I used a small portion of St. Jacobs Oil and was cured at once. I have used it for sprains and never once have known it to fail. I will never be without a bottle." Captain Day also received a circular letter, and in reply under date of July 1, 1887, he says: "I used the Oil as stated and was permanently cured of rheumatism by its use." During the intervening six years there had been no recurrence of the pain. Also a letter from Mr. H. M. Converse, of the Warren (Mass.) *Herald*, dated July 9, 1887, as follows: "In response to yours of June 22, would say that in 1880 my wife had a severe attack of rheumatism in shoulder and arm, so that she could not raise her hand to her head. A few applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured her permanently, and she has had no return of it." Another case is that of Mr. R. B. Kyle, Tower Hill, Appomattox county, Va., who writes, November, 1886: "Was afflicted for several years with rheumatism and grew worse all the time. Eminent physicians gave no relief; had spasms, and was not expected to live; was rubbed all over with St. Jacobs Oil. The first application relieved, the second removed the pain, continued use cured me; no relapse in five years, and do as much work as ever." These are proofs of the perfection of the remedy, and, taken in connection with the miracles performed in other cases, it has no equal.

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CABINET CHANGES.

Don M. Dickinson Appointed Postmaster-General.

Mr. Vilas Succeeds Mr. Lamar, the Nomniee for the Supreme Court.

The President on Tuesday sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, to be Postmaster-General.

William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, to be Secretary of the Interior.

The President also nominated the following officers appointed during the recess of Congress:

Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury; George L. Rivers, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State; Isaac H. Maynard, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Sigourney Butler, Massachusetts, to be Second Controller of the Treasury; James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, to be Treasurer of the United States.

The New Supreme Court Nominee.

L. Q. C. LAMAR.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar was born in Putnam County, Georgia, September 17, 1825, and graduated from Emory College in 1845. He studied law under the Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He went to Mississippi in 1849, and was made professor of mathematics in the Mississippi University. He resigned in 1850 and went to Covington, Georgia. He established a law practice and was elected to the Legislature in 1853. In 1854 he returned to Mississippi and was sent to Congress. He sat in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. In 1861 he represented his State in the Convention of the Southern States, and during the same year entered the Confederate army. In 1863 he was sent by President Davis to Russia on diplomatic business. After the close of the war he was sent to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, and in 1877 was sent to represent Mississippi in the United States Senate, and continued to do so until given the position of Secretary of the Interior by President Cleveland.

The New Postmaster-General.

DON M. DICKINSON

Mr. Dickinson will be the youngest member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. He was born at Auburn, N. Y., in 1845. His father Asa Dickinson, was a distant relative of Daniel S. Dickinson, but belonged to the Massachusetts Dickinsons. He went to Michigan when Don was a small boy. The new Postmaster-General was educated at the State University at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1866. Three years later he received his diploma from the law school and began to practise. At first he had a desk in his older brother's office. When the latter, already a rich man, went to New York to accept a retainer of $10,000 a year from one of the largest dry-goods firms there, he gave his business to Don.

On receiving this encouraging gratuity Don took into partnership another Dickinson, Julian G., who was no kin whatever to him, but knew how to collect debts. The two prospered and separated, but Don held together the large collection business, in which he had made a good deal of money. The firm is now Dickinson, Hosmer & Thurber, and the senior partner is said to have an income all told of over $40,000 a year. A large part of this comes from his collection bureau, which he runs independently of the firm. He hires two or three good lawyers and a big corps of clerks and pushes the business with an energetic hand. He is famous for promptitude and never stops when he gets after a debtor until he collects his judgment and hands over the cash to his client. He is said to be worth half a million, and Mrs. Dickinson, who was a Grand Rapids girl, has a fortune of $150,000 in her own right. They have only one child, a little girl three years old.

Mr. Dickinson is a slender, black-haired man, with black side-whiskers flanking a thin, pale face. He has been a delegate at large in every National Democratic Convention since 1876. He was an enthusiastic Cleveland man long before the Chicago Convention, and never saw the President until he met him by invitation in Buffalo in December, 1884, when Mr. Cleveland had gone there to arrange his affairs preparatory to making his home in the White House. Then, in company with Judge Lothrop, now Minister to Russia, Mr. Dickinson called on Mr. Cleveland. The two took a fancy to each other which time has only strengthened.

The Great Salt Lake.

In spring, when the mountain snows are melting, the lake sometimes spreads over the plains that border its shores. But it is a large lake at any time; about ninety miles in length, I believe, and forty miles wide. An immense sheet of water! And no living thing can exist in it. Not a fish in all that silent sea! It is the heaviest sort of brine, charged with salt and other mineral substances. Leave a stick in it a few hours, and when you take it out it will appear covered with crystals. Put a live trout in it, and it will turn over on its back and die in about three or four gasps. It is a wonderful lake.—*St. Nicholas.*

Grist from Legal Mills.

A conductor, says the Texas Supreme Court, must, when collecting fares, give a passenger a reasonable time to find his ticket.

Opposed to the rules prevailing elsewhere, the Massachusetts Supreme Court holds that a middle name or initial is part of a person's legal name.

The highest court of New Jersey declares that for a false statement affecting the credit of a merchant, a mercantile agency is responsible in damages.

A bequest to an adopted child on condition that she shall remain unmarried until she becomes twenty-one years of age, has just been held valid by the court of West Virginia.

A lawyer's office table has been decided in Iowa to be an "instrument" necessary to carry on his business, and exempt under the statute prevailing in that State from seizure on a debt.

In Mississippi a passenger on a train was carried beyond his destination and then claimed damages on account of the mental anxiety caused by the separation from his family. But the Court "could not see it."

The English judges were recently very much divided in opinion as to the correct method of getting out of a berth at sea. A practical jury decided the question in favor of a lady who had stepped out forward on the top rail of a chair which the stewardess had put there for her and had fallen and hurt herself.

The record of a recent California murder case reads like a romance from the tales of chivalry. A bitter feud existed between two rival Chinese societies known respectively as the Bo Sin Sear Society and the Guy Sin Sear Society, and culminated in a murder committed by the accused while incased in a steel coat of mail and armed with four pistols.

In Alabama it has been recently decided, contrary to the opinion prevailing in nearly all the other States, that though one committing a murder can distinguish right from wrong, yet if by disease his will is so impaired that he cannot resist the temptation to do the act, he is not responsible to the law. This is very dangerous ground, though the doctrine which many scientists have advocated.

Ghastly Jewelry in the War.

"Yes," said Captain Simpson, of Macon, Ga., the other day, while a small party were discussing the ingenuity displayed by prisoners of war, "there were some strange bits of talent developed among the prisoners of war. I remember, at Fort Delaware, we had a number of Louisiana 'Tigers' as cooks and nurses at the hospital. Among them were two men named Mims and Schmidt, who did not look to be at all skilled in any fancy work. An old man named Northcutt was brought into the hospital, and after a few days of lingering he died. Mims, myself and a few others knew that Northcutt had a false plate of gold plate. After Northcutt's death he was placed in the dead-house over night, and happening to pass through the apartment at a late hour I was horrified to see that Northcutt's face had been cut open so as to extract the plate. Well, sir, in a few days gold rings began to emanate from the kitchen where Schmidt held sway, and when I inquired where the gold came from Mims frankly acknowledged removing the plate, which Schmidt made up into gold rings. He gave me one of the rings, and my sister has it at her home in this city now. It is a queer keepsake, and considerably out of the common run, but it showed the indifference with which these men regarded death, and at the same time the remarkable ingenuity developed by men who had absolutely nothing to do."

"Were such instances common, Captain?"

"Oh, yes; they are quite in the ordinary way. I know one man who has today a fine business and plenty of cash, who earned his first money of any consequence while a youth imprisoned in Fort Delaware. He was a Georgia boy and knew nothing about jeweler's methods. When confined, time hung heavy on his hands and he began carving trinkets out of bits of bone and silver coins, which he obtained in bartering. These he sold to the Federal guards and visitors, thereby accumulating a good deal of 'Yankee' money and perfect stacks of Confederate bills. Being exchanged, he came home, invested his money, and thus turned the proceeds of his imprisonment to profitable account."

An African Water Turkey.

Count Joachim Pfell, the German African explorer, gives the following account of a mysterious creature seen on the coast of the Ulanga District.: "We often saw an animal in the water which we at first believed to be a serpent, from its movements and from the fact that every now and then it appeared on the surface for a few seconds. Once, when we shot at it, we were surprised to see it rise out of the water and fly away. Afterward we succeeded in obtaining one of the curious creatures. It was about the size of a large tame duck, with black plumage and a metalic lustre. On its wings we noticed a few very light yellow feathers. The neck was very long and thin, and ended in a long, pointed beak, at the end of which were two rows of sharp teeth. At first sight no head was visible, and the neck appeared to end only in a beak. The whole body of the bird is under water while swimming, only the long neck being seen. If it was frightened it disappeared altogether under the water or flew rapidly away. Another peculiarity we noticed was that when the bird had left the water it lay down on a bush, with outstretched wings, to get dry. The flesh of this creature has an unpleasant, oily flavor.—*Chicago Herald.*

California's Largest Orchard.

California, says the Chicago *News*, has some big orchards, and the largest is in the Suisun valley, and is owned by A. T. Hatch, President of the California Fruit Union. Mr. Hatch has 200 acres in pear trees, 139 in peaches, 70 in apricots, 10 in nectarines, 210 in almonds, 40 in cherries, 100 in plums and prunes, besides 40 acres of currants and gooseberries, and hundreds of lemon and orange trees. Of these acres, 300 bore fruit this season to the amount of 2,000 tons, which brought the owner $100,000. He calculates that when the whole orchard is in full bearing it will produce 5,000 tons of fruit, worth $400,000.

Wild Dogs Against Bears.

The writer has had occasion one or two times prior to this to tell of the fierce nature and savage practices of the wild dogs which infest the mountains of the Upper Wind River, says a Montana paper. These dogs are not the common wolf of the Western prairies and mountains. They are something far more powerful and dangerous. Several years since a male Scotch grayhound and a female English bulldog ran away in company from Fort Washakie, made their home in the mountains, and these wild dogs of the Upper Wind River are their savage offspring. With such ancestorship how can this wild offspring help being a canine terror?

To the speed and endurance of the Scotch staghound is mated the ferocity and tenacity of the English bulldog, and these wild dogs are evidently worthy in every way of their origin. Speedy, savage and stubborn, these animals are deterred by no pursuit, are restrained by no fear and are daunted by no difficulties. They pursue, slay and devour; such is the simplicity and efficiency of this native code of canine ethics. The latest exploit of those canine marauders of which we have any account is the destruction of a small herd of bears. It appears that about two weeks ago about a dozen bears of the dreaded and large silver-tip variety came down from the surrounding mountains to enjoy themselves on the sunny slopes of the Warm Spring Basin. In the course of the day those bears all got together, and while thus massed were attacked by about one hundred of the wild dogs.

The conflict was terrible. The bears fought with all the courage and ferocity for which the silver-tip is noted, but the mingled strain of staghound and bulldog supplied a courage and ferocity greater still, and at the end of half an hour every bear had died where he was brought to bay.

The dogs suffered severely, twenty-five of their number perishing in the fight. The survivors wasted little time, however, in mourning over their dead companions, but began at once on the banquet their own powers had provided, and in an hour from the time the combat ceased only the clean-picked bones of the twelve bears remained to tell of the struggle to the death which had taken place and the savage feast which had followed it.

An Electrical Car.

One of the remarkable sights in this city, says a New York letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, is the Julien electrical car rushing along in a way that excite a degree of surprise approaching alarm. The car is the ordinary style familiar on the streets, painted green, with a bell that rings sharply, and a big lamp in front. The propelling power is invisible. It consists of electricity stored in tanks fitted under seats. The car spins along at a lively rate, if permitted, and is under perfect control. It is stopped in less time than horses can be checked, and starts with a gentle facility, and gains speed as if motion was its natural condition and the rests were enforced. The one that I saw on Fourth avenue was gliding ahead, pursued and in part surrounded by a great swarm of boys, who seemed to be of the impression that they were witnessing a show of magic. The street car horses did not like the monster, and pranced as if they proposed going on a strike. The electrical car had a load of passengers, and moved over ordinary tracks in a masterful manner. Of course, if this sort of thing can be carried on at a cheap rate, there will not long be use for horses or cables. There is a difficulty, I am told, in the cost of the plant, and the question that raises the uncertainty is as to the endurance of the costly plant. It should be noted that the cars I describe are not run upon specially prepared tracks, and are not connected with wires that are streaks of lightning from dynamos. The running machinery is, of course, peculiar, and the electricity is stored. Electricians say that great advances have been made within a few months in the storage of electricity, and if it progresses a little further the application of it will be something infinite.

Tactics of an Elephant.

Mr. Laurence Oliphant, in his reminiscences of sporting in India, describes a manœuvre executed by an elephant, which shows good generalship on the part of that animal. He tells the story with evident satisfaction:

"I once shot a boar, paralyzing his hindquarters, without killing him. I had been having good sport, and had only two or three bullets left. With the prospect of still needing these, I did not like to waste a ball on an animal unable to move, and thought of getting down to despatch him with my knife.

"'Stop,' said the mahout, when he learned my intention; 'that is quite unnecessary. I will tell the elephant to kill him.'

"The mahout accordingly communicated his instructions to the elephant, who evidently did not relish them. The more the mahout urged him to advance on the boar the more the latter showed his tusks, and the more the elephant backed away from him. Suddenly, as the result of repeated goading, the latter seemed to make up his great mind. He wheeled sharply round, backed upon the boar, got him between his hind legs, and fairly ground him up—I heard all his bones cracking."

Investing Ben Franklin's Money.

In 1890 will end the term of 100 years during which the cities of Boston and Philadelphia have each enjoyed the revenue from a bequest of $5,000 made by Benjamin Franklin. The money was to be loaned out to young married artificers, and the trust has been executed, although the lapse of the century requires a new disposition of the funds. It is significant that while in Boston the $5,000 has grown to nearly $328,000, in Philadelphia the $5,000 has become only $70,000, and that in both cases the amount is less than Franklin estimated it should be. But as the natural philosophers of Franklin's day generally fell short of the sage in ingenuity, so too the successive boards of trustees have been far from equal to him in business ability. It is interesting to note, however, that the two funds still exist, and that part of the Boston reserve goes in the purchase of a public recreation ground to be known as Franklin Park.—*Electrical World.*

How Dutch Bulbs are Raised.

Robert T. Farquhar, of Boston, who lately visited the Holland Bulb gardens, gives in *Popular Gardening* the following description of them: It is singular that no other country has been able to compete in this trade, but the peculiar position of the reclaimed land, doubtless, has much to do with it. The gardens are all very much alike. Fancy a level field, 15 to 20 acres in extent, cut up at every 200 yards or so by ditches or canals large enough to float a boat. These are met at right angles every 40 or 50 yards apart by smaller ditches, which one can step over. As there is also water in these, the fields never get very dry, but as the soil is exceeding porous and sandy, surplus moisture rapidly drains off. These canals connect with the nearest commercial system, and are so arranged that manure can be carried throughout the fields, and the bulbs, etc., to the various stores or magazines in boats. The bulbs are handled in large baskets resembling our bushel baskets, but padded inside to prevent injury of the bulbs.

The surface of the bulb fields is about two feet above the water. In summer the canals are covered with the tiny *Lina natans*. Carts with very broad tires are also used on the fields, light wooden bridges being provided for these, which can be easily raised to allow boats to pass. At the ends of the fields, close by the canal, are holes, into which cow or barnyard fertilizer is dumped to rot preparatory for use. The soil is very light, sandy, free from stones, and so fine that a great deal of the work in planting and lifting the bulbs (down some four inches) is done by hand and without tools. The soil is evidently stream deposits, and the bulb-growers add very liberally leaf mould and cow dung. This kind of soil suits Hyacinths, Tulips, and Narcissus, but Hotteias or Spiraeas, Dielytras, Lily of the Valley, and others of that class, are grown in heavier, more loamy soil, which is much darker in color than the soil for Tulips, etc.

A Scene in Borneo.

Had I to introduce my readers to the most un-European scene I know of, I think I should ask him to take a seat with me in a native canoe and paddle up the graceful windings of the Meimbun river. At its mouth the huts, built on seaweed-covered piles, form each a separate island. The floors are raised a bare three feet above the level of the water, and one needs not better evidence of the fact that here at least we are in stormless seas. On the palm-stem platforms in front of the entrance the natives squat, while around are playing half a dozen naked little Cupids, now plunging into the water, now paddling races in miniature canoes. A little further and we enter the river, whose water is so clear and pure and bright that one longs to tumble in, clothes and all. Close to the bank lies the market place, a picturesque jumble of ponies, ripe bananas, red sarongs, palm leaf stalls, and flashing spears. Beyond, the seagoing praus are hauled up on shore, their unwieldy sterns a mass of quaint carving. Then through a tiny reach bordered by the Nipa palm, whose graceful fronds, thirty or forty feet in length, spring directly from the stream, and we find ourselves in a sort of upper town, where the houses are built with seeming indifference either in or out of the water. The place is the absolute perfection of beauty and untidiness. Overhead the eye rests on a wealth of verdure—bamboo, banana, durian, jackfruit, and the arrowy betel palm, with its golden egglike nuts. In these happy climes man's needs grow at his very door. Cold and hunger, misery and want, are words without a meaning. Civilization is far off indeed, and for the moment, at least, we have no desire for it.—*Cruise of the Marchesa.*

A Remarkable Salt Mountain.

Palestine possesses a remarkable salt mountain, situated at the south end of the Dead Sea. The length of the ridge is six miles, with an average width of three-quarters of a mile, and the height is not far from six hundred feet. There are places where the overlying earthy deposits are many feet in thickness; but the mass of the mountain is composed of solid rock salt, some of which is as clear as crystal. How far this deposit of salt extends below the surface of the ground no one at present knows. At some point this ridge, which is on the shore of the Dead Sea, approaches very closely to the water, and at others it recedes until it is fifty or more yards from it. Just here the water of the Dead Sea is much more salt than it is at the north end, where the Jordan enters the lake.

This salt is a Government monopoly. The same is true of the salt that is contained in solution in the Dead Sea itself. If Arabs or the natives of the country were found getting salt from the shores of the Dead Sea or from this salt mountain they would be arrested at once. Most of the salt used in Hebron, Jerusalem and elsewhere in this part of Palestine, comes from these sources; but it is gathered under the direction of Government officers, and the revenue is supposed to go to the Government.

Arrizona Mummies.

There is in San Francisco a collection of newly found mummies, forming one of the most remarkable discoveries ever made in America. The mummies differ from Egptian ones in that they are generally quite naked, only a few having a loose covering, and they have evidently undergone no process of embalming. The flesh is so thoroughly dried that it resembles parchment, and the corpses are very light. The mummies were found by a party of gold seekers in one of the numerous branches of the Sierre Madre mountains, near the Gila, in Arizona. One day the gold seekers discovered a cave, the entrance to which was closed with a kind of cement, very hard to break. Forcing an entrance, the men found themselves in a kind of ante-chamber, thirty feet long, hewed out of the living rock. This led into a large hall, in which were lying a number of dried up corpses. The discoverers at once set to work to transport the mummies to the nearest railway station, in spite of the opposition of the Apache Indians, who hard of the discovery and considered the remains to be those of their Gods. All the mummies were safely removed to San Francisco, where they excite great interest in scientific circles.—*Chicago Herald.*

Palpitation of the Heart.

Treating of palpitation of the heart, Dr. B. W. Richardson says that while the palpitating heart may be a diseased heart, it need not be so; and because the heart is organically diseased there is no more reason why it should be affected with palpitation than if it were healthy. It may be observed generally, that the subjects of palpitation are, as a rule, of nervous temperament. They are "impressionable" people, and they are also people of active natures. In childhood they were exceptionally sensitive, and they remain so. The treatment of palpitation is moral, hygienic, and medical, and the value of these stands in the order in which they here stand. The grand point in the moral treatment is to impress the sufferer with the confidence that there is no instant danger from the seizure; for palpitation is fed by fear, and so little as an expression of fear by the looker-on increases the intensity of the overaction. In like manner all hurry and worry aggravate the symptom, and so, during the attack, the utmost care should be taken to avoid noise, haste and fussiness. Regular habits in life in eating, drinking and sleeping sum up the hygenic requirements. Tea, coffee and alcohol in every shape are always unfavorable in cases of palpitation. The quantity of fluid taken should be limited in amount, and the nearer it comes to water, pure and simple, the better. Something requires to be said about mental as well as physical food. Readings, amusements and pastimes which keenly affect the emotional faculties are to be avoided as much as any more plainly physical excitement. Whatever mental food keeps the mind awake, whatever makes the sufferer hold his breath with wonder or anxiety, is bad as bad can be. Exciting novels, plays, exercises, games of chance, should most surely be put aside. But good, steady, pleasant, mental work is not harmless merely, it is useful; it prevents the mind from brooding over the bodily incapacity, and it becomes an element of cure. There is one habit against which it is absolutely necessary to protest, that is the habit of smoking tobacco, and the use of tobacco as a luxury in every way. Tobacco is the worst of enemies to soundness of heart, and steadiness of heart work.

Newspaper Kiosques in Paris.

One of the most characteristic street-cries of London and of New York is never heard in Paris, nor is one of the picturesque figures in the streets of London and of New York ever seen in the streets of Paris, for in France the noisy and pertinacious newsboy is unknown. The functions of this unstable disseminator of intelligence are filled in Paris by the staid old dame who sits at the receipt of custom in a kiosque. A Parisian kiosque has nothing Oriental but the name. It is a little sentry-box of glass, just large enough to shelter the newsvender from the changeable weather of the French capital. On a little stand in front of the kiosque are tiny heaps of the countless newspapers of the city, and on strings on each side are pendent numbers of the chief illustrated journals, artistic and comic. These kiosques are scattered along the boulevards, and from them the Parisian buys his *Figaro* in the morning and his *Temps* at 5 in the afternoon. This difference of attitude between the hurrying American, who has to have his newspaper brought to him in haste hot from the press, and the leisurely Frenchman, who is content to pick up his paper when he goes abroad—this difference is far more than external; it is essentially typical of the irreconcilable difference between the French journal and the English or American newspaper.—*Century.*

How the Sparrow Came.

The English sparrow's advent here was very like the rabbit which Australia is so anxious to get rid of. A miller caterpillar, indigenous to this climate, was found to be destroying the trees in the parks, besides being a nuisance in consequence of its propensity to hang from the trees by a web-like thread. Persons passing under the trees were liable to have the crawling creatures drop down their necks or upon their clothes, and some remedy was sought to rid New York of these pests. A foreigner suggested the importation of a few sparrows. Seventy-five pairs were brought over from the Old World, and the severe winter which followed killed the birds. A second attempt was made, and every one was asked to care for the little creatures and build sparrow houses. This was done and the sparrows were saved the next winter. The young broods raised in the country were soon able to take care of themselves. It did not take long for the acclimated foreigners and their descendants to migrate, and now they are found all over the United States.—*New York Mail and Express.*

A Queer Character.

The Human Express Agent, Edwin H. Low, of the Uptown Steamship Office, has a correspondent in London who is a queer character. He charges you so much for his time and calls himself a University Agent. If you have a friend in London he will hunt him up and deliver a cable message to him. He has a staff of newspaper men who assist him, and no commisson ever stumps them. If you see the cabled mention of a friend's death he'll find out all the particulars. If you cable him to interview Gladstone he won't say he can't. He'll cable back in a few hours: "Tried Gladstone; he wouldn't talk," and charge you for his time.—*New York World.*

Advertise Well.

Advertise well! You will never repent it; nothing more wise can a business man do.

Stick to this motto, and never forget it; advertise well—it will pull you safe through.

Advertise well! Do not think what 'twill cost you; publishers' bills are but friends in disguise.

How do you know what your caution has lost you? Would you be wealthy, you must advertise.

Advertise well! though business be waning. Those who spend freest must win in the end.

Up and be doing! no need for complaining; act for yourself, and be your own friend.

Advertise well! All lanes have a turning; nothing pays better than paper and ink.

Thousands who daily this motto are spurning, find that it brings them to bankruptcy's brink.

—*Yonkers Gazette.*

A Fire Escape for Horses.

The question of how to empty a stable full of horses in case of a fire, to save the lives of the horses, is one of great interest to owners of horses. An electrical company has lately put up for a firm in Centre street a device for this purpose, which is now on trial. The arrangement is of simple construction. In the principle alleyway leading into the stable is placed a wheel about three feet in diameter, which is connected by shafts with the stalls. A heavy weight is suspended from the circumference of the wheel. Delicate thermostats placed about the ceiling of the stable are arranged so that a very slight increase of temperature will, by expansion, complete an electrical circuit that will loosen the weight suspended from the wheel, and thus set the machinery in motion. A bell will ring, the bolts of the stalls will be drawn, the halters of the horses be loosened, and lastly, a double stream of water will be thrown into the face of each horse from two jets placed over the head of the stall. The effect of this shower bath will be to cause the horse to back out of his stall. He will find himself free, the doors of the stall and the stable open, and in his fright at the fire and the unusual commotion, will naturally secure his own safety.

Singing Sands.

Everybody has heard of the singing beach at Manchester, Mass., the sand of which, for a distance of about a fifth of a mile, gives out a sound when walked upon or even when stirred by a stick. There are twenty-six places on our coast where these sands can be found. At Manchester an experiment showed that the sound evoked from the sand by driving a stick into it could be heard at a distance of one hundred and forty feet over the roar of the surf. Profs. Bolton, of Trinity College, and Julien, of Columbia, have been making a study of the subject, and their conclusions are thus given: "The singing sand may occur in comparatively small patches in the midst of ordinary sand. It always occurs between the limits of high and low tide. The same sand does not produce sounds at all seasons, nor does it always give forth like sounds. When wet it does not emit sounds. Samples, when transported in bags, lost their sonorousness, but retained it when sent in bottles. The leading thing is that the sound is produced by friction between the angular particles."—*Christian at Work.*

Barnum's Profits and Losses.

The Showman Barnum's profits on leading exhibitions have been estimated as follows:

Joice Heath, nurse of Washington	$25,000
Aztec children	25,000
Mermaid	50,000
Tom Thumb	125,000
Jenny Lind	250,000
American Museum, five years ($100,000 a year)	500,000
Uptown Museum	100,000
White whale, woolly horse and Circassian girls	25,000
Caravans, nineteen years ($100,000 a year)	1,900,000
	$3,000,000

His losses have been:

American Museum, burned	$400,000	
Uptown Museum, burned	50,000	
Iranestan, burned	25,000	
Failure Jerome Clock Company	25,000	
Caravan destruction	150,000	750,000
		$2,250,000

Reader, is not even this doing pretty well for one who started as a bartender.—*New York Letter.*

Plants Used by Man.

It is estimated that about 3,000 different plants are used by man. Of these about 2,500 are cultivated in America. The varieties used for food do not exceed 600. Of edible fruits and seeds there are 100 classed as vegetables, 100 as roots and bulbs, 50 varieties of grain, about 20 of which produce sugar and syrup. In addition to this, perhaps thirty kinds will yield oil and six kinds wine. The number of medicine-supply plants is nearly double that of the fruit yielding, amounting to 1,140, about 350 of which are employed in the various branches of industry. Of the latter, 76 furnish dyestuff, 8 wax, 16 salt, and more than 40 supply food for cattle. There are no fewer than 250 kinds of poisonous plants cultivated, among which are only 66 narcotic, the remainder being classed as deadly poison.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Child's Bumped Head.

After a bumped head, says Dr. Edward Martin in *Babyhood*, the child may be stunned for a moment, may shortly vomit, and subsequently become heavy and drowsy. This is more serious than a simple bruise, and should be seen by the doctor. Till his arrival it should be borne in mind that this drowsiness is nature's call for rest, and that the vomiting is in itself a favorable sign. The child must be kept in perfect quiet and be encouraged to sleep, and must on no account be given stimulants. On the doctor's arrival he will then find a case uncomplicated by the unwise treatment of parents or friends.

A Cure for a Cold.

When the unmistakable indications of a bad cold are first felt, a glass of hot lemonade before going to bed will sometimes correct the mischief. The feet may be soaked in hot water with a couple of tablespoonfuls of mustard stirred in it if the cold is in the head. But when this is done, warmer stockings than usual should be worn the next day. If the chest is sore, it may be rubbed with warm oil, or spirits of turpentine, and an extra layer of flannel placed next the skin before going out.—*In Good Housekeeping.*

Where Sea Birds Get Fresh Water.

The oft-asked question: "Where do sea birds obtain fresh water to slake thirst?" is answered by an old skipper, who says that "he has frequently seen these birds far from any land that could furnish them water, hovering around and under a storm cloud, clattering like ducks on a hot day at a pond, and drinking in the drops of rain as they fell. They will smell a rain squall a hundred miles or even farther off, and scud for it with inconceivable swiftness. They can go a long time without water.

The reward of one duty is the power to fulfill another.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration.

The amount of money annually exacted, through the operation of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the Government.

When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share toward the careful and economical maintenance of the Government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible extortion, and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences. The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, threatening financial disturbance, and inviting schemes of the public plunder.

This condition of our Treasury is not altogether new, and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the Congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than ever presaging financial convulsion and widespread disaster.

It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipated on us.

On the 30th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures, after complying with the annual requirements of the sinking fund act, was $17,859,735.84; during the year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to $49,405,545.20, and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of $55,567,840.54.

The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to $118,058,320.94, and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding 3 per cent. bonds of the Government. During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum of money needed by the people would so affect the business of the country, that the sum of $79,864,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the 3 per cent. bonds still outstanding, and which were then payable at the option of the Government. The precarious condition of financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of June, 1887, the remainder of the 3 per cent. bonds then outstanding, amounting with principal and interest to the sum of $18,877,500, were called in and applied to the sinking fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Notwithstanding these operations of the Treasury Department representations of distress in business circles not only continued but increased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contributions to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of $27,684,235.55 in the purchase of Government bonds not yet due bearing 4 and 4½ per cent. interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about 24 per cent. for the former and 8 per cent. for the latter. In addition to this the interest accruing during the current year upon the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the Government was to some extent anticipated, and banks selected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits.

While the expedients thus employed, to release to the people the money lying idle in the Treasury, served to avert immediate danger, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the 1st day of December to $55,258,701.19, and estimated to reach the sum of $113,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the Treasury to $140,000,000.

There seems to be no assurance that, with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium, our business community may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause. And while the functions of our National Treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnection with private business interests, yet when, by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the Government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people.

If such an emergency arises there now exists no clear and undoubted executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of three per cent. bonds, which were payable at the option of the Government, has afforded a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have the right to insist upon. The contribution to the sinking fund which furnishes the occasion for expenditure in the purchase of bonds has been already made for the current year, so that there is no outlet in that direction.

In the present state of legislation the only pretense of any existing executive power to restore, at this time, any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditures, consists in the supposition that the Secretary of the Treasury may enter the market and purchase the bonds of the Government not yet due, at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. The only provision of law from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriation bill passed a number of years ago; and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary and limited in its application, instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his judgment of its necessity, to withhold from or release to the business of the people, in an unusual manner, money held in the Treasury, and thus affect, at his will, the financial situation of the country; and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the Secretary of the Treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds, it should be plainly vested, and provided as far as possible, with such checks and limitations as will define this official's right and discretion, and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility.

In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus money accumulating in the Treasury, it should be borne in mind that premiums must of course be paid upon such purchase, that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which cannot be purchased at any price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell, may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the Government.

It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new security paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain that the inducement which must be offered them would result in more financial benefit to the Government than the purchase of bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment, instead of extending it.

The proposition to deposit the money held by the Government banks throughout the country, for use by the people, is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too close a relationship between the operations of the Government treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction and should have a tendency to divorce, as much and as fast as can safely be done, the Treasury Department from private enterprise.

Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excessive revenue. Such expenditure, beside the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people or the high and beneficent purposes of our Government.

I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the Congress heretofore to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since your last adjournment, which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedients within Executive control; and these appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of Congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs.

Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger which should be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people as well as peril to the country, it is a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances—a congested national treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its cause.

Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad, and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors. It must be conceded that none of these things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessaries; there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of those articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people.

But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufactures, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for imported goods that have paid customs duty. So it happens that while comparatively a few use the imported articles, millions of our people, who never use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country, and pay therefore nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon in the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens, who buy domestic articles of the same class, pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the Government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public welfare or a national exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our national activities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords them. So stubbornly have all efforts to reform the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow-citizens thus engaged, that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, entertained to a certain extent, that there exists an organized combination all along the line to maintain their advantage.

We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American energy and enterprise, and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by a century's national growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocacy to call our manufactures infant industries, still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrung from Federal legislation.

It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufactories than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen; and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled, without affectation or hypocrisy, to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborers' life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages.

By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,392,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professional and personal service, (2,934,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers,) while 1,810,256 are employed in trade and transportation, and 3,837,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining.

For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 375,143 carpenters and joiners, 285,401 milliners, dressmakers, and seamstresses, 172,726 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers, and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214,023, leaving 2,623,089 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff.

To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage, in the interest of low prices for the majority; their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of the tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view; and yet with slight reflection they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the price of the necessaries of life, as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort.

But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the working man nor the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employes either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufactures fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits, the hard-earned compensation of many days of toil.

The farmer and the agriculturist, who manufacture nothing, but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation; and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear, in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They, of course, are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged, in his purchase of clothing and woolen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep-owners themselves and their households, must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers must return their share of this increased price to the tradesman

I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield is 10 cents each pound if of the value of 30 cents or less, and 12 cents if of the value of more than 30 cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece the duty thereon would be 60 or 72 cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep and thirty-six dollars that from the wool of fifty sheep, and at present values this addition would amount to about one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum, which in all its changes will adhere to it, until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased price his tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. Thus in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which, when he sold his wool seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

When the numbers of farmers engaged in wool raising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that in the case of a large part of those who own sheep the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory, and above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which with relentless grasp fastens upon the clothing of every man, woman, and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.

If, however, in the absence of such combination, a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price, its manufacture continues to thrive, it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation.

The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point, furnishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity, and that such prices are remunerative; and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus where either of these conditions exist, a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation.

The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the Government be prevented by the reduction of our customs duties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose, we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded.

Nor can the presentation made of such considerations be, with any degree of fairness, regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance.

These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national greatness and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if in the emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert disaster, their patriotism, as well as a grateful recognition of advantages already afforded, should lead them to willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard; but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty, as well as their enlightened self-interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that financial panic and collapse, to which the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufactures than to our other important enterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered; and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the Congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country.

Under our present laws more than 4,000 articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate, by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship; but the necessities of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessaries; it would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product, as a compensation to our manufactures for the present price of raw material, could be accordingly modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve beside to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption—saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employes more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declared party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the Government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permit the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and have in the most solemn manner promised its correction; and neither as citizens nor partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the persistent claim made in certain quarters that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the Government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

The Constitution provides that the President "shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union." It has been the custom of the Executive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the Congress, at the opening of its session, the general condition of the country, and to detail, with some particularity, the operations of the different executive departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this course at the present time, and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these departments during the last fiscal year. But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been devoted, that I shall forego the addition of any other topic, and only urge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the Union" as shown in the present condition of our treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends.

The reports of the heads of departments, which will be submitted, contains full and explicit information touching the transaction of the business entrusted to them, and such recommendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate examination and action of the legislative branch of the Government.

There are other subjects not embraced in the departmental reports demanding legislative consideration and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them, I beg leave to repeat prior recommendations.

As the law makes no provision for any report from the Department of State, a brief history of the transactions of that important department, together with other matters which it may hereafter be deemed essential to commend to the attention of the Congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1887.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Annual Report of Postmaster-General Vilas.

According to the annual report of Postmaster-General Vilas there has been a marked improvement in the affairs of his department during the year. The net gain of revenues over the preceding year is nearly $5,000,000, while the increase of expenses has been only $2,000,000, so that the burden of $7,000,000 which fell on the general treasury in 1885 has been reduced to $4,000,000 for the past fiscal year. In view of this, after expressing the hope that the revenues will not be further crippled by legislation, the report says that a surplus may be reasonably anticipated in the coming year. Although appeals for changes in the rates on matters of various kinds are anticipated, the report deprecates any lessening of the rates at present, but it adds that "the time is probably not distant when, if the wisest measures of economy be pursued, the rate of charge upon letters can be properly lowered to one cent an ounce, and some diminishment permitted in the postages upon merchandise and other matter," although the rates on all matter are lower in this country than in any other if the distances to which mailable matter is transported be taken into account.

The appointment of postmasters during the year receives early attention in the report. The total number of commissions issued were 13,079, of which 6,863 were on account of the expirations of commissions, and 2,584 on removals or suspensions. Among these were 893 that came within the Presidential class. In this class there are 2,149 Postmasters, and of the entire number 313 appointed under a former Administration remain in office.

In discussing the compensation paid to Postmasters, the injustice done to certain Postmasters of the third class is referred to. Instances are noted where Postmasters of this class, which includes the offices that transact business running from $1,900 to $8,000 a year, are obliged to pay from 1,000 to $1,300 per year of their salaries, besides giving their own attention to the business, although their salaries do not exceed $1,900 a year. Thus, some postmasters net $600 or $800 a year only while transacting over $7,000 worth of business, when the postmasters who happen to do over $8,000 worth of business receive $2,000 a year net.

The report proposes that an architect and suitable assistants be assigned to the Post Office Department, and that the surplus revenues of the department be used to erect suitable postoffices in cities where the Government should own such buildings.

Of the free delivery system the report says that "there should be no hesitation in prodiding every city and town in the United States with this service, whose business interests and local conditions are such as to make it of an advantage compensatory to its cost. The special delivery system has not commanded any increase of importance, but it paid the Government $29,000. The delivery boys earned an average of $10.28 for delivering letters within twenty-one minutes, on the average, after they were received.

One subsidy is recommended, the payment of $3,000 or $4,000 a month for a monthly service between New York and the River Plate. The Argentine Republic offers $100,000 a year for such a service, and there is a strong pressure from New York merchants for the establishment of the line.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

1ST DAY.—At the opening of the Fiftieth Congress the Senate Chamber wore a fresh and tasteful appearance. The floors and galleries were newly carpeted, and the desks glistened in their coat of varnish, the odor of which mingled faintly with that of the bouquets and gorgeous floral devices which enlivened the picture. The Senator most favored in the matter of flowers was Mr. Daniel, of Virginia. The devices were all of mammoth proportions, and covered not only his desk and chair but overlapped upon the desks of his neighbors. The galleries were filled, Mrs. Cleveland being conspicuous among the visitors. The diplomatic gallery was filled by members of the various legations, the front seat being occupied by the Chinese Minister, his secretaries and associates. The Senate Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler, opened the proceedings with prayer. The President of the Senate, Mr. Ingalls, then took the chair and called the Senate to order. He said he would now place before the Senate the certificates of election, the certificates of appointment and other papers received since the adjournment. In the swearing in of Senators-elect, Mr. Hoar made objection to the administration of the oath to Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, until certain questions to which his credentials gave rise could be passed upon by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. At the suggestion of Mr. Kenna, the matter was referred to that Committee without a vote, and the swearing in of Senators continued. At the conclusion of this ceremony Messrs. Hoar and Morgan were appointed as a committee to notify the President that the Senate was ready to receive the message, and at 1 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

House Proceedings.

1ST DAY.—Long before noon the galleries of the House were crowded to their utmost capacity with spectators of both sexes, drawn together to witness the opening scenes of the Centennial Congress. At noon the Clerk of the House called the body to order, and was about to call the roll when a man in the gallery started a Salvation army hymn, which he sang lustily until ejected by a doorkeeper, which was not until several minutes had elapsed, as the crowd impeded the officer in his attempt to reach the musician. The Clerk then proceeded with the roll call amid a good deal of confusion, caused by gentlemen renewing old acquaintances or forming new ones amid much talk and laughter. The pages were kept busy carrying belated bouquets and floral designs to the proper recipients. After roll call Mr. Carlise, of Kentucky, was re-elected Speaker by 163 votes to 148 for Mr. Reed, of Maine, and 2 for Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Carlisle made a speech of thanks, in which he directed attention to the important labors which would devolve upon the present Congress, and dealt with much stress on the imperative necessity of such a moderate and reasonable reduction of the tariff as would guarantee the laboring people against the effects of financial depression and at the same time not deprive them of any part of the just rewards of their toil. The work of organizing the House was then proceeded with. The House was then called by States, and the oath of office administered, after which Messrs. Cox, Randall and Cannon were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the House was ready to receive any communication he should see fit to make.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

A Summary of Secretary Lamar's Annual Report.

The Indians, Pensions and Other Matters Discussed.

Secretary Lamar, in his annual report of the Interior Department, says of the Indians:

The five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory embrace a population of about 64,000, and the Six Nations of New York number 4,962. These being self-sustaining, it is not necessary for the present purpose to introduce any statistics of their industrial operations.

There are also about 19,500 Indians scattered over the public domain and not living on any reservations under charge of Indian agents, therefore no specific information of their industrial pursuits is at hand.

The statistics compiled from the annual reports of the various United States Indian agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs represents that of the remaining 173,600 Indians under their supervision 58,000 wear citizens' clothes wholly; that 16,477 houses are occupied by them; that 25,000 can speak English with sufficient intelligence for ordinary conversation; that more than 10,500 of their children are in schools receiving educational and industrial training, for whom 237 schools are in operation, and that over 31,000 families are engaged in industrial pursuits. They have cultivated over 238,000 acres, built over 295,000 rods of fencing, produced over 750,000 bushels of wheat, 950,000 bushels of corn, 402,000 bushels of oats, 68,000 bushels of barley and rye, 514,000 bushels of vegetables and 83,000 pounds of butter. Besides the above they have gathered for use and sale considerable quantities of wild rice, berries, herbs, furs, fish and snake root, &c. They have sawed 1,552,079 feet of lumber, cut 74,000 cords of wood, and 102,000 tons of hay. They own over 392,000 horses, 3,000 mules, 113,000 cattle, 46,000 swine and 1,120,000 sheep. Droughts have seriously affected the yield of their crop the past year.

The results are regarded as falling far short of guaranteeing an early consummation of the policy of a complete Indian civilization. The only alternative perceived for the Indian race is absolute extinction or a quick entrance into the pale of American civilization. The general allotment law of February 8, 1887, is alluded to as the most important measure of legislation ever enacted in this country affecting Indian affairs, and is regarded in the report as presenting the only escape open to these people from the dire alternative of impending extirpation.

The department has begun the work of making allotments under the law, and it is proceeding quietly and cautiously. The aim has been to proceed with the work of allotting lands on those reservations where the Indians have made the greatest progress and where their disposition and general conditions promise success in this important movement. Many of the tribes and bands, as such, are not favorably disposed to the provisions of the law, but among them all are an appreciable number of individuals ready to take their lands in severalty. They will be allowed to take allotments and accept the means and instrumentalities afforded for their material prosperity and social elevation. It is expected that their example will encourage and lead others to do likewise.

Under the head of pensions the report calls attention particularly to suggestions of the Commissioner of Pensions for additional legislation that will tend to the harmonious and equitable administration of the laws now governing the granting of pensions, and will remove many of the inconsistencies and incongruities of existing law and very many of the present causes of complaint. The report adds to these suggestions one to the effect that widows who may remarry and who may subsequently become widows or be divorced without fault upon their part should have their pensions revived to them for the period of such second widowhood.

The appeals to the Secretary of the Interior of pension claimants dissatisfied with the adjudications of the Bureau of Pensions have increased year by year, and there were pending on the 1st of January, 1887, 3,894. The nominal balance of 606 appeals now pending before the department is merely technical and does not express the actual number of appeal cases which can be acted upon by the department at the present time.

In regard to the Interstate Commerce Commission the Secretary recommends that it be authorized to report directly to the President; to appoint its own officers and employes, and to draw upon the Treasury for the payment of the salaries of its subordinates as well as for all expenses incurred in the act.

The report speaks of the condition of Alaska in its civil relations as anomalous and exceptional, and adds: "With the same advantages of civil government which are enjoyed by the citizens of other Territories, the people of Alaska would soon enter upon an era of prosperity which would justify the expectations of its most sanguine friends. In its present condition the laws cannot be successfully enforced and administered."

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

DEER are reported very numerous in parts of Maine.

OSTRICH feathers have fallen from $300 to $35 a pound.

MONKEYTOWN is the name of a new postoffice in Yazoo County, Miss.

A GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.) firm made 200,000 base balls the past season.

A LEGHORN rooster that strums on the piano is exciting the good people of Salem, Ill.

THREE Mormon elders have been preaching in the mountains of Roanoke County, Va.

THE manufacture of false teeth for horses is mentioned among the industries that are springing up.

SINCE 1860 our manufactures have increased from an annual product of $1,800,000,000 to $7,000,000,000.

A FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD New Jersey boy has been dangerously sick from smoking cigarettes, of which he used eighty a day.

CAPTIAN BAULDRY, of New Bedford, this year killed thirty-five whales, and secured 2,800 barrels of oil and 48,000 pounds of bone.

A CITIZEN of Petersburg, Va., who is seventy-five years old and is the father of thirty-six children, has just taken his eighth wife.

FIFTY-NINE survivors of the 600 who charged at Balaklava thirty-nine years ago, held their annual reunion in London a few days ago.

The cranberry crop of 1887 promises to be from 60,000 to 70,000 bushels less than last year, which was over 200,000 less than the large crop of 1885.

PETER LAWSON, a Swede, of Goshen, Cal., is ninety-fix years old and confidently expects to live many years yet, because, as he declares, his grandmother lived to be 126 years old.

THERE is a cotton plant at Narcoossee, Fla., that is over five feet across the branches and has from 350 to 400 blooms. It contains cotton in all its stages, from the swelling bud to the mature article.